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In Ceylon, India, and the Straits the papers have been devoting unlimited space for years past to the new industry in all its phases, but once having "caught on," as it were, and convinced as most of us here probably are by this time, of the vast expansion that awaits the whole rubber business—that is, the cultivation of the rubber trees, the production of the raw material, and the handling of the finished article—Hongkong, Shanghai and all the other ports in the Far East are likely to find rubber playing a large part in their commercial life before many more years are over. Rubber, in fact, may confidently be expected to exercise a vast economic influence in the affairs of the entire Far East, to take the place perhaps that opium now occupies and in the commerce of these regions, when China finally shuts down on business in the insidious but craftily profitable poppy. There are far-sighted people even now, who can discern, with the mind's eye, great regions in the provinces of Yunnan, Szechuen and Kwangsi, which are at present devoted to the cultivation of the poppy, covered with flourishing rubber plantations, for experts tell us that the soil and climatic conditions which favour the growth of the poppy are also suited to the cultivation of the Siphonia. In fact, in other words, the rubber tree, in view of the manifest importance of the subject the *"Hongkong Times"* has been at some pains to inquire into the present magnitude of the industry and the extent of Shanghai's share in it, and lays the figures before its readers. The world's consumption of rubber, it is stated, for the year ending June, 1906, was 62,574 tons, which, in view of the increasing number of uses to which rubber is now put, together with the heavy and growing demands of the automobile and bicycle industries, may be expected to undergo a vast increase in the near future. From a summary of the capital invested in rubber companies registered in Great Britain, Ceylon, India and Malaya, to which we have had access, it would appear that companies entirely devoted to rubber-growing have invested in Ceylon and India £785,000; in Malaya £2,500,000; in the islands of the Indo-Malay region £638,000; in America £765,000 and in Africa £430,000. Associations cultivating rubber in addition to tea, cocoa, and other products have a capital of £9,012,176, bringing up the total British capital invested to £14,363,300. Bearing in mind the fact that these vast sums are British money only, and that all the other commercial nations of the world are interested in proportion, an idea may possibly be formed of the great magnitude to which the industry has even now attained, and of the prospects, which it holds out to capitalists—those belonging to Shanghai as well as to other places—of profitable investment. The Shanghai companies represent a total authorised capital invested in rubber of Shanghai taels 1,175,000 and £76,000, or, taking the latter amount at the current rate of exchange (two shillings and eight pence and three-eighths)—£15,503,397.68—a total of Shanghai taels 1,271,648.84 has been already paid up.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

(26th November.)

Those who have discussed the question of the future of the Philippine Islands and their potential value to the people of the United States in conversation with American residents in Manila and the insular coast ports must have been struck by the unanimity with which they express their opinion as to the prospective importance of the islands. The agricultural and mineral wealth of the country is described as beyond calculation; the industry of the natives, impelled by the spectacle of American energy, is a constantly increasing quantity; the formation of railway communications and the construction of roads proceed apace; so that within a few years the Philippines should prove a rich investment for those who have had the pluck to act as pioneers and the belief in the country to wait the returns they desire. Whether such views are merely paraded for the benefit of the foreign investor, or actually represent the settled convictions of those who give them definite expression, it is, of course, difficult to say. But this much is clear; that scarcely a single publication emanating from Manila fails to expound them. A Manila banker, Mr. Evans, has been touring the southern islands lately, in company with a judge and a representative of the International Bank. Interviewed by a representative of the *Children's American*, and asked as to his investigations of financial and industrial conditions, Mr. Evans limited himself to stating that he was not prepared to speak on this phase of the trip just yet. He expressed the opinion that the country was one of "wonderful undeveloped resources as a whole," and as regards agriculture in particular. There are vast tracts of tillable land still lying idle all over the country. "The islands are largely agricultural," continued Mr. Evans. "We went somewhat into the interior but did not enter the vast timber ranges so I cannot speak of the timber resources." With regard to the cause for the land lying idle, Mr. Evans was of the opinion that it was due to a large extent to the death of the animals necessary in agricultural undertakings. He maintained that the death from disease of so many carabao was the greatest affliction that had come upon the people of the Philippines, greater by far than any of their other trials, troubles and calamities. He was very favourably impressed with the Filipino people. "They seem to me to be a happy and contented and law-

abiding set of people." After referring to their hospitality he added: "I found the people also very frank in their talk about conditions. I found agriculture, especially as regards the culture of hemp and rice, picking up well. It is increasing favourably. The situation is a hopeful one." So far as it goes that view of the condition of things is no doubt highly satisfactory from the standpoint of the optimist, but we should have liked to learn something about the labour proposition in the interior. Has the native population overcome its former objection to tilling the soil? Is the Filipino willing to hire himself out as a day-labourer to those who have invested in agricultural land? We are told that in Manila he has cast off his former habits of laziness, in order that he may earn sufficient to enable him to disport his charms after the day's work is finished. That may be, but what about the independent resident in the country districts, where the attraction of fine raiment and social pleasures is less important because it cannot be displayed? The banker remarked: "There are wonderful opportunities in the archipelago for a agriculturist. The soil is magnificent and all that could be made to grow here would grow with great abundance. I believe the Philippines have a great future before them, agriculturally." We accept those dicta as being a perfectly proper statement of what could be done by the exercise of manual labour furnished by the natives, but are the natives willing to come to the rescue? So far as can be seen, the Insular Government is by no means inclined to favour Chinese coolie labour, and it may be accepted as an axiom that the members of the new Assembly composed as it is of Filipino patriots, will oppose any scheme of Chinese immigration to the utmost of their ability. The whole question then resolves itself into this: Is there a sufficiency of native labour to develop the agricultural and mineral possibilities of the islands? And, if there be, is that labour procurable by those who have the interests of the country at heart? In the West Indies, after the slaves were emancipated, after they became imbued with an inflated idea of their own importance, the negroes refused to work at the back and call of their former employers, or of anybody else for that matter. They were content to scratch a hole in the ground on which they squatted, and pass the day in idleness, the fertility of the soil and the character of the climate aiding and abetting them in their indolence. The result was that planters could not secure labour at any price. At length they were compelled to seek new sources of labour, and thus began the system of the assisted emigration of Indian coolies, who have since proved the mainstay of the great plantations in Demerara, Jamaica and Trinidad. It was their necessity which led the Colonial Governments to countenance the advent of Hindus, but their arrival proved the salvation of the West Indian Islands. Do the Filipinos differ very materially from the West Indian negroes in their desire for personal freedom—freedom from honest toil? The Filipino townsman cannot be considered in the same category as the country labourer, for while the former must utilise a modicum of his bodily strength or his mental advancement if he is to take advantage of the pleasures of town life, the latter is moved by no such impulse, and may be content to vegetate in a state approaching physical coma for the greater part of his life. The doctrine also that the native is as good as the foreigner has been inculcated by the Americans with such persistence that the Filipino may assume that he loses somewhat of his dignity when he hires himself out as a labourer. Already the acquisition of the Philippines has cost the United States in the region of four hundred million dollars, gold, and the capital expenditure has not yet ceased. We are told, however, by the *Far Eastern Review* that: "The Philippines are not a bad bargain. They are not a bad investment. No country in the world offers such inducements for the investment of capital, if the laws are passed which will permit their development. The lands are there, the labour is there, and only capital is lacking. But capital will not enter, until the islands are given a fair chance and the limit on the lands increased. Keen interest is manifested by financial circles in the United States in the Philippines, and capital is slowly going into such enterprises as are not affected by adverse laws. The mining industry shows signs of a healthy growth, and in the next year, or so, there will be some millions of American capital invested in these ventures. But the great wealth of the islands lies in agriculture, sugar, tobacco, hemp, etc., and when the American market is opened to these products and the land law repealed so that some inducement will be offered capital the islands will soon recuperate and will prove one of the best investments the United States has ever made." That statement was made in connection with the suggestion that the islands should be sold to Japan. But here again, the question of labour is almost entirely avoided and we submit that when the question is brought down to a fine point that is the kernel of the whole matter. We need not repeat what we have said over and over again that, assuming the disinclination of the Filipinos to take the principal share in developing the agricultural and mineral wealth of the country, the sole solution is to be found in the importation of cheap Chinese labour. If there be any other solution, and we take it that while labour is out of the question, there is no other, it would be interesting to hear what it is. It cannot be argued that the conditions which led to the exclusion of Chinese coolies from America are in any respect analogous to those prevailing in the Philippines, but of

course, opinions differ on that point. What the United States wants is a prosperous, thriving and self-supporting Colony, where labour is abundant and unfettered. If that state of affairs cannot be attained by the help of the resident Filipino, the agricultural labourer of the interior, then there is no other alternative than the free immigration of the indefatigable Chinese worker, who will convert a barren wilderness into a smiling oasis.

A SANITARY BOARD MARKS.

(27th November.)

As the result of the repeated assertions made at the Sanitary Board that the efforts of the members to secure the health of the community at the same time causing the least possible inconvenience to the ratepayers, were in many cases nullified by the action of the Governor-in-Council in refusing to adopt the recommendations of the Board, it was generally accepted as a fact that the members had a grievance of sorts. And no doubt when a particularly clamorous individual desired that some modification in the requirements of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance should be made in his particular case, it was easy to quieten him by explaining that so far as the Board was concerned everything had been done. To meet his wishes but the remorseless Governor-in-Council would have none of it. The Governor-in-Council was an excellent body to set up. There are hundreds of people who talk of the Governor-in-Council as glitzy as they would refer to the constitution of their own household, yet it is extremely questionable if they could define even a section of its functions or give the names of those who form it. So that when the self-made builder complained that it was unreasonable to require that petting demands should be carried into effect in accordance with the exact letter of the law, it was a simple matter to hold up the Governor-in-Council to obloquy. Probably there are not a few ratepayers who regard the Governor-in-Council as a sort of Council of Ten, or some such secret conclave, whose own interests are kept paramount. Be that as it may, Mr. Lau Chu-pak performed a useful service to the community when he called for a return showing (a) The number of the Board's recommendations which have been accepted or refused by the Governor-in-Council from January 1, 1907, and (b) where the recommendations were refused, whether the Board decided differently from what the Building Authority or the Medical Officer of Health advised. From what we can gather from the trend of the discussion, Mr. Lau Chu-pak was somewhat surprised to learn the answer to his inquiry. The Secretary's reply was:—(a) The total recommendations relative to sections 175, 188, 153, etc., since January 1, number 176 (b) Recommendations refused by the Government, 4. (c) Still under consideration by the Government, 2. The fact that the Governor-in-Council sanctioned the recommendations of the Sanitary Board in 170 cases out of 176; and that two are still in the indefinite stage, is proof positive that there is not the slightest antagonism on the part of the supreme or revising authority to the labours of the Sanitary Board. Yet Mr. Lau Chu-pak wrote:—"The Board's recent recommendations have been refused to almost every case, and as the Board has no power to grant applications for exemption or modification such applications should in future be forwarded direct to the Government. As things go at the present, personally I think it simply a waste of valuable time in discussing and making recommendations on them." How he hopes to sustain his argument that the Board should cease to deliberate on matters essentially of a domestic character in face of the official and undisputed figures in the return it is impossible to conceive. Even supposing that the two cases still under consideration are rejected, against the recommendation of the Board, surely the fact that over 95 per cent. of the recommendations are endorsed by the Governor-in-Council amply warrants the Board in continuing their work of discussing the applications to which Mr. Lau Chu-pak refers. And to suggest that because rather less than 5 per cent. of the recommendations are refused, the Board is simply wasting its "valuable time" in discussing and making recommendations on the applications" is to say, in the words of the Houyhnhnms, "the members of the Board seems disposed to endorse the views of Mr. Lau Chu-pak." It is highly probable that should the Board refuse to perform its duties as laid down in the Ordinance, simply because a few recommendations presented to the Governor-in-Council had not been endorsed, the Government might find it necessary to curtail the functions of the Board in other directions. It is not suggested that the Sanitary Board is invested with any very marked degree of authority at the present time, but at all events it is perfectly plain that its proposals receive full consideration at the hands of the Governor-in-Council, and the will of the Board is usually that of the higher body. As Mr. Hewitt said: "It would be a very retrograde step to adopt Mr. Lau Chu-pak's proposal simply because the Government in a few isolated cases has not adopted the decision of the majority of the Board." Apparently the originator of the proposal hopes to bring up the matter at some future meeting, but we fancy that if he gives the matter a little further thought he will arrive at the conclusion that he has discovered a mine

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY.

The significance of the small paragraphs which appear from week to week in our columns concerning the output and sales of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's coal from the Company's fields may not have been as apparent to the general reader as it proved to those who closely watched the figures and were immediately interested in the working of the largest undertaking wherein British capital is invested in North China. Readers of our editorial columns must have been long aware of the sanguine views we have held even at the most critical stage of the company's existence, as to the immediate and future prospects of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. Those views were neither hastily formed nor optimistically entertained. They were the views based upon a careful perusal and close study of the history, political as well as commercial, of the company from its very inception, when it passed as a purely Chinese undertaking into the hands of British financiers, who constituted it a British company under the laws of Great Britain. We need not at this time enter into any recapitulation of the political wrestling for the control of this prosperous company. It is now a matter of history, although more may yet be heard as to the claims put forward by Cheng Yen-Niao on behalf of the former Chinese owners. That this aspect of the question as affecting the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company should be settled once and for all most of the shareholders and the well-wishers of the company would, without a doubt, like to see brought about as soon as possible, for there are a timid few who may feel a certain hesitancy even as to the undoubted stability of the undertaking as a purely British concern, so long as the repeated claims of Cheng Yen-Niao crop up at intermittent intervals. However, that is a matter which, as already reported, the Eastern manager, Major Nathan, has gone into and, we believe, he has proceeded to London in order to consult with his board of directors with a view to a settlement of those claims, even although the company is advised that the Chinese have none in point of law. We now come to the immediate purport of the present article, which is a review of the company's position as presented to the shareholders by the chairman at the annual meeting, which was held in London last month. The net profits which have been derived by the company during the year 1906-7 constitute the record since the establishment of the undertaking, and enabled the directors to pay a 50 per cent. increase in dividend over that of the preceding year. This satisfactory result is not alone what the company has been capable of showing, for additional profits have been earned after an expenditure on capital account of £110,000 has been made on an electrical installation at the mines, which will enormously increase the output both at Tongshan and Linsi, at a considerable reduction in the prime cost of labour. We say reduction in the prime cost of labour advisedly, for it must not be inferred that by the addition of the labour-saving appliances and devices the item of expenditure on coolie labour is in any way diminished. In fact, it is shown to be just the other way. From a few hundred coolies who have been hitherto employed in prospecting and other works on the extensive fields of the company, the roll-call, we believe, has recently been augmented, until the number has increased to over a thousand native labourers who are daily engaged at the works in connection with the undertaking. And this payroll does not by any means seem to have reached its maximum limits. The output of coal itself was increased by 25 per cent. in the year under review as compared with 1905-6, and we are told by the chairman that the general manager estimates that the output for the current year will be increased by another advance of 25 per cent., making the estimated total for the current year 1,200,000 tons. So that within three years the mines have increased their productive value to the stockholders by 50 per cent. Yet on the assets side of the account we see that the directors have not, as some Far Eastern undertakings have recently done in Hongkong and elsewhere, thought of watering the capital of the company to any undue extent, for the figures representing the purchase value of the company's undertaking, £1,037,821, stand in the balance sheet as on the day when the undertaking was taken over six years ago. These figures are a sufficient indication of the enormous value of the enterprise to its owners, and when we take into consideration the importance of the port of Ching Wang Tao to the company, and also the fact that it owns every inch of ground comprised within the territory held under lease from the Chinese Government, and add to that the fleet which is owned and controlled by the company we present to our readers a combination of assets which is not only large in its capital value but still greater in its prospective worth. We have seen it critically remarked that to protect their own fleet of steamers the authorities at Ching Wang Tao maintain a tariff which acts preferentially in favour of the "Ping" boats as against liners belonging to foreign or even British companies. That there is little in such criticism is fairly obvious from the remarks of the chairman at the last meeting of shareholders. He said: "The trade of the port increased steadily; several of the largest shipping firms in China had established themselves there, the visits of large ocean-going steamers were becoming more frequent, and the advantages offered by the Ching Wang Tao route to Tientsin, as compared with the route via Yantou, were being more and more appreciated." By the

ocean-going steamers, we believe, the chairman referred to such important lines as those operated by the Hamburg America Linie and the Chargeurs Reunis, whose boats call at regular intervals at Ching Wang Tao. Indeed, the opinion is entertained by some of those whose views are entitled to some consideration that Ching Wang Tao, being as it is, ice-free throughout the year, promises to become the port of Northern China, and that it will attain to its highest degree of prosperity at the cost of the well-established and older port of Tientsin. We have no opinion of our own to offer on this point, but considering the energy which has been applied towards the development of the port of Ching Wang Tao and to induce visits by regular ocean liners of the more important steamship companies, there is little doubt that whatever may be the comparative merits of the two ports, Ching Wang Tao holds fair to out-rival its older competitor. Optimistic as we are of the future prospects of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, we are not unmindful of the fact that to-day it does not hold the position of monopolist in the matter of coal production in China within the carboniferous area of the Empire. One factor, however, operates entirely in its favour, and it is a factor of no mean importance. That is, that whatever its production there is a ready market, even at the mouth of the mines, for its enormous output, and the price of the coal, although somewhat inferior in quality to those of other companies, makes it of paying value to its constituents; and as industries promise to develop in China there can be little doubt that the supply will be made equal to the demands upon the resources of the company.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(18th November.)

There is an old Scotch Jacobite song, which has the refrain, "Oh, but ye've been lang o' dmin', lang o' lang, lang o' comin'," and the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works, will understand best of all to what we allude. It is in approaching the last month of the year of grace 1907, and we are favoured with the report on the labours of the Public Works Department for 1906. It is useless to dwell on the point, but it certainly reads like ancient history when every other paragraph in the report refers to the typhoon of the 18th September, 1906, the havoc it wrought and the expense it entailed. Undoubtedly the Public Works Department is the hardest worked of any in the service, and the Director is perhaps the most painstaking, but with all deference we might be permitted to hint that a report which appears a year after the event is just a trifle belated. Still, it has arrived, and who all is said and done, that is the main thing to be considered. It appears that while something like \$3,584,766 was voted by the Legislative Council under the Estimates and supplementary votes, the actual expenditure amounted to \$3,465,731. On the item of "Personal emoluments and other charges" a saving of practically \$8,000 was effected due, we are told, to the rise in exchange, the Estimates having been prepared in 1905 on the basis of a 12 1/2 dollar, whereas the average actual rate was 22 1/4. If the Estimates for 1908 had been based on the same conservative principle the result might have proved more economical for the public exchequer, especially as the dollar seems to be on the verge of falling below the standard. Towards what is called "usually recurrent works" a total sum of \$412,750 was voted, but of this sum only \$379,797, while for "Extraordinary works" a grant of \$1,899,724 was made, though the expenditure only managed to expend \$1,638,868. It is explained that the expenditure fell much below the estimates in regard to the Low Cou is (\$37,309.88), Post Office (\$87,939.14), Prison (\$40,000), New roads in Kowloon (\$2,150.73), Permanent marks for traverse survey points in New Territories (\$1,000.00). Reinforced concrete piers (\$8,781.09), Insular property resumption (\$2,666.65), Kowloon waterworks (\$1,000.00) and Reconstruction of No. 2 tank (\$4,955.85). As regards the item "risins," the report states, instructions were received that no expenditure was to be incurred in connection with it, as regards the item "New roads in Kowloon," that a saving of about \$120,000 was to be effected. In the case of the other items mentioned, the savings were, mostly due, to loss of progress being made with the works than was anticipated, or to stores ordered from England not arriving in time to be charged against the vote, but, with regard to the latter, it has been considered advisable to adopt another scheme which will probably render it unnecessary to proceed with the reconstruction of No. 2 tank. There was excess expenditure over the new Harbour Office and the Western Market to the amount of over \$29,000, and in the case of the Kowloon-Canton railway in the extent of over \$37,000. The damages caused by the typhoon amounted to nearly \$60,000. The actual expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary, as shown by the statement, fell short of the amount provided in the Estimates by \$7,819.94, but, if the amounts refunded from the Railway Account and obtained from other sources be included, the expenditure only fell short of the estimated amount by \$29,391.57 or less than 2%. Referring once again to the typhoon, we find here for the first time a certain amount of complacency, notwithstanding its effect, for the Director of Public Works remarks:—"The typhoon of the 18th September, 1906, though it caused the expenditure of a large sum in repairs to existing works, had the opposite effect as regards works in course of construction, as most of the temporary structures in connection with the works, such as scaffolding, etc., were entirely demolished, progress and expenditure as Public Works Extraordinary being thus diminished." The decrease in the expenditure of the Department in 1906 as compared with that of the previous year was \$1,899,724, but when one comes to analyse the reasons for the decrease, it is obvious that it was due to purely fortuitous causes. Under the heading of "Land reclamation and surveys," it is recorded that the amount of premium paid into the Treasury during the year was \$320,000 or considerably less than the estimate which amounted to \$400,000. It is included in the following statement of the

[illegible]

The following are the names of the villages and the area of land in each village, as shown in the map, and the names of the owners of the land in each village, as shown in the map.

The villages are:

- 1. **Ma Yuen** (馬園) - 100 acres. Owners: Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen.
- 2. **Ma Yuen** (馬園) - 100 acres. Owners: Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen.
- 3. **Ma Yuen** (馬園) - 100 acres. Owners: Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen.
- 4. **Ma Yuen** (馬園) - 100 acres. Owners: Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen.
- 5. **Ma Yuen** (馬園) - 100 acres. Owners: Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen.
- 6. **Ma Yuen** (馬園) - 100 acres. Owners: Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen.
- 7. **Ma Yuen** (馬園) - 100 acres. Owners: Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen.
- 8. **Ma Yuen** (馬園) - 100 acres. Owners: Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen.
- 9. **Ma Yuen** (馬園) - 100 acres. Owners: Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen.
- 10. **Ma Yuen** (馬園) - 100 acres. Owners: Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen, Ma Yuen.

The total area of land is 1,000 acres.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

INTERPRET CRICKET AND LAWN TENNIS.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—On behalf of the Committee of the Hongkong Cricket Club, I have much pleasure in publicly expressing their appreciation of the patronage and support conceded by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard by their presence at the matches.

The best thanks of the Club are also due to those gentlemen who kindly provided house accommodation for the members of the visiting Shanghai Team, and to the Guardians who so liberally contributed the wherewithal necessary to meet the extra expenses incurred by the Club in providing suitable accommodation for the spectators and the entertainments following on the games.

I have also to acknowledge the kindness of the Admiral and Officers of H.M.S. King Alfred, and the Colonels and Officers of the following Regiments, viz.—19th Infantry (The Mooltan), 4th Battalion Middlesex Regiment and 12th Baluchis (Duke of Connaught's Own) in lending their Bands to provide music on the ground during the afternoons on which play took place.

The members of the Team have had their own reward by winning the Cricket Match, but none the less they deserve an expression of thanks for bringing back the cricket supremacy to the Colony.

And, lastly, it gives me much pleasure in placing on record the hard work of Mr. J. Barton, Lt. E. W. Isaacson, R.N., and our energetic secretary, Mr. A. R. Lowe, the former in connection with the very effective and illuminations on the night of the Fifth, and the latter for the admirable arrangements which resulted in the 1907 Cricket Week being the successful public function it has admittedly been.—I am, etc.,

F. MAITLAND.

President,

Hongkong Cricket Club.

23rd November, 1907.

THE INLAND SEA COLLISION CASE.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE M.M. CO.

The Japan Chronicle of 14th inst. says:—Yesterday, in the Kobe, Chito Saitanbo, before Judge Hada and two Associate Judges, Mr. Charles L. W. Isaacson, R.N., was examined as a witness in the action brought by Danjo Shukichi, a seaman of Urashima, Hiroshima Prefecture, against Mr. G. Abily, agent of the Messageries Maritimes de France, No. 15, Kobe, for damages amounting to ¥530,466. The damages claimed are for the loss of the schooner *Koshimaru*, which is alleged to have been run down by the M.M. steamer *Touraine* in the Inland Sea on June 18th, 1906.

Mr. Mori appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Sunagawa for the defence.

In reply to questions by the Court, witness stated that he had inspected the wreck of the Japanese schooner, as she was lying at the bottom of the sea. He went, together with a Japanese carpenter, and was able to see that the schooner was badly damaged, but was unable to ascertain the extent of the damage on account of the water not being clear. The damage was between the rudder and the mizenmast. In reply to the questions of Mr. Sunagawa, witness stated that the accessories of the schooner had for the most part been taken ashore when he examined the wreck. He remembered that two anchors, a mast, four sails and the sailors' effects had been landed. There was a small quantity of wire-cable attached to the mast.

To Mr. Mori, witness stated that at low tide something like the railing of the schooner could be seen, but at high tide nothing could be seen of the schooner.

Captain James was also summoned to appear as a witness, but did not appear, and with the consent of plaintiff, Mr. Sunagawa put a few questions, which were to have been asked of Captain James. Counsel asked how many masts the *Touraine* had. Witness replied: "Two. The mast and side-lights were all electric lights."

Upon the conclusion of the examination of witnesses, both sides quoted records of the proceedings in the case. Marine Court relating to the collision, and eventually Mr. Mori applied for an adjournment in order to have time to read and prepare a reply to a statement put in by Mr. Sunagawa, setting forth in detail the position of the schooner at the time of the collision.

The application was granted, and the proceedings were adjourned until the 4th proximo.

AN EASY WAY TO LIVE.

JUNKMAN'S TALE OF "WOW."

25th inst.

The sudden appearance of a big and muscular Chinaman in the streets of Yau-mat last week, begging for alms, attracted much attention. He carried, slung around his neck, a huge red poster, on which was inscribed many characters. A crowd would gather around the man; the inscription on the poster would be read aloud; the feelings of many would be touched, and many a copper he received.

On Thursday last the mendicant appeared in Kowloon, took up a position on a curb-stone, and exhibited his poster prominently. Soon a crowd gathered around, among them being a sympathetic young clerk. He took a copy of the poster, and on the following day wrote to Inspector Kerr, at the Water Police Station, as follows:—

"The Officer-in-charge,
Water Police Station.

"Dear Sir,—There is a poor man in Kowloon who needs assistance. He was formerly one of the crew of a cargo-boat which was pirated outside the Colony. Nine of the crew were murdered, but this man, together with another man, were put ashore on Loong Shan Wan Island, near Sai-kung."

Inspector Kerr acted immediately and had the Chinaman, who gave the name of Wong Yau Fat, brought before him. On being questioned, Wong told the same story as described on his poster. All Friday and Saturday, the police made inquiries in connection with the matter, but they could gather no information of a cargo of piracy having taken place outside Hong Kong in which nine persons were killed.

In the meantime Wong Yau Fat was detained, and, becoming afraid, he confessed yesterday, "I have now money at all," he said. "I took last week's money and said as I had money and no place to sleep I thought it best to go to sleep."

To-day Inspector Kerr took the man to the Registrar-General's Office, where it was decided to ship him to his home.

LOVE'S DREAMS.

FOLKISH WIFE'S CONTRITEMPS.

"Men" it is alleged, "were deceivers ever." The story of Chan Mui is a striking example of how women are taken in. Chan Mui married a prosperous and enterprising merchant in a place called Kwachow. Everything was at her beck and call, because she was the one and only wife of the merchant whom she had wedded.

When Chan Mui was a girl she had met a young and good-looking Chinaman who looked at her with longing eyes—one of a waving disposition. He came to Hongkong and for several months maintained himself upon the extravagant sum of ten cents a day. By his industry and energy he rose to twenty-five cents a day. Having a thrifty nature he saved several cents and when he had amassed the amount of \$10 he repaired to his quondam sweetheart's house. The love-lighthearted both of them, Mr. Hung Hing, who had departed from his duties in Hongkong, must go to the ancestral tomb. He was there for some time. Coming back to his native village he again encountered the girl in whose "love" he lived. His manner was such that he induced her to "elope" with him to Hongkong, where "all things were lovely." Brought to Hongkong the unsophisticated girl, who knew nothing of the glamour of town life, became aware that her lover was not all that he should be.

In fact he showed himself to be a sort of Don Juan, and, having many interests in the town he cast about for ways and means which threatened to prove unprofitable. With an eye to business he resolved to sell Chan Mui, and after much time he found a customer.

It is not suggested that the customer was aware of the incident which had preceded the transaction. But having seen the girl he decided to make the purchase, and the poor innocent from Kwachow was sold for \$100. The girl's new partner required her labour in the New Territories, and whether she did her duty or not is a question which does not enter into the story. One day she had occasion to take a trip to the market. Her husband, who was away from her, had a brother, who notified the appearance of his wife in the Colony to her husband. Like a shot the husband arrived in Hongkong, and from information which he had received he made quick tracks for Kowloon City. The wife by this time had realised her foolishness. Everything apparently had gone wrong, and the man she had believed in had disappeared. The husband found his wife, and whether there was a scene it is not stated.

That he accused his right there can be little doubt; that the question of conjugal fidelity was discussed is a matter of certainty; that the corespondent should be punished, if all the facts which we have alleged and which we have received from official quarters, should be proved to be correct, then there are few who will deny him that justice, which he undoubtedly deserves.

Cheung Fat, in whose house it is alleged the girl was found, was arrested by Inspector Cameron and committed before Mr. F. A. Hazell last Saturday on a charge of harbouring a married woman. He pleaded not guilty and the case, which promises to be of a most interesting character, was remanded.

WIFE REFUSES TO KNOW HER HUSBAND IN COURT.

In connection with the Kwachow matrimonial case which was reported in our issue of Saturday last the accused—Cheung Fat, a vegetable gardener, of Kowloon City—came before Mr. F. A. Hazell, in the Police Court, to answer a charge of harbouring a married woman named Nim Chan Mui—a woman who was married according to the laws of China, and who had left the protection of her husband, contrary to Ordinance 19 of 1903.

Chan Lam Kih, the aggrieved husband, an oil dealer of Kowloon, was called to tell his story. He said that he married his wife, Nim Chan Mui, four years ago. According to the custom of his native place he became engaged to his wife at his house when she was a year old, and they were both brought up together. They had no children. On the 13th October, 1905, his wife was kidnapped by a man called Chin Kuo Hi. From that time he did not see his wife until fourteen days ago.

The next witness was Chan Yau, an earthenware dealer and brother of the last witness, whose wife he knew. After her disappearance he came here to look for her and found her in the house of the defendant as man and wife, at Kowloon City.

The wife was then put on the stand. She gave her name on this occasion as Wong Loi Tai, and stated that she was a "widow," her husband having died eight years ago. She came to Hongkong in September last year to become an earth cooler. She came here alone.

When asked by the Court if the man in Court was not her husband and the other his brother, she stoutly denied knowing either of them. She made the acquaintance of the defendant when carrying earth together, she stated.

Accused was then called. He deposed that he was a vegetable gardener at Kowloon City. He was now living with the complainant's wife and had done so for the last ten months. He paid \$100 to get her; he paid the money over to a brother of hers. He did not know she had a husband; she told him that she was a widow and that her husband had died long ago. His wife told him that she was satisfied that the woman was the wife of the complainant, and he was also satisfied that accused did not know she was a married woman when he bought her. He therefore discharged the defendant.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The following are the minutes of a meeting of the Council, held in the Board Room, on the 5th November, 1907. Present:—Messrs. W. B. Wallace (Chairman), C. A. V. Bown, A. F. Gardiner, Huang Tsan-chow, W. Wilson, S. Okuyama, the Health Officer and the Secretary. A letter was read from the Health Officer drawing attention to the insanitary state of a well said to be the property of the British Consulate, at Lab-kee-lah. It was decided to ask the British Consul to have the well put into a sanitary condition, or to hand the well over to the Council as a public well, which latter event the Council would undertake the necessary repairs. In order to improve the lighting of the island, the Secretary was instructed to purchase a Kiteon patent lamp, and experiment with it on different sites in the Settlement.

In a Vladivostok cable to the *Asahi* it is asserted that two Russian engineers have arrived there for the purpose of constructing additional barracks in the neighbourhood. It is said they are intended for the accommodation of two new divisions of troops. The same correspondent reports that the Russian War Minister has instructed the Trans-Baikal Railway authorities to investigate the facilities for the transport and mobilisation of troops in winter time.—*TM Koko Herald.*

SIR ARTHUR MOORE AND THE CHINA COMMAND.

"KING ALFRED" TO BE RECOMMISSIONED AT SINGAPORE.

Admiral Sir Arthur Moore will shortly relinquish the command of the China Squadron on the completion of his tenure of appointment. Apart from the agreeable fact that in the closing weeks of his period of command he has been promoted to full flag rank, Sir Arthur Moore will relinquish his appointment at a time when gunnery on the China Station has reached the highest standard of excellence ever attained by ships in these waters, not excepting the period when Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, of gunnery fame, commanded the cruiser *Terrible*. The ship for this year has now been completed, and there is little doubt that the China Squadron will figure high in the returns if it does not actually hold the premier position. The last of the ships to fire were the *Albatross* and *Bedford*, both of which have done exceedingly well. Last year the *Albatross* made very indifferent shooting, being the 70th ship in the order of merit for the gun-players' test, while the fact of the *Bedford* being a newly commissioned ship would, it was thought, tell against her at the firing area. This year the *Albatross* takes her place among the best firing ships in the whole of the Navy, having out of 102 rounds in the gunnery test, made 91 hits, of which 55 were bull's-eyes. The average hit per gun being 7.5, and the average "bull's" per gun 6.5. As regards the *Bedford*, it looked at one period as if she would eclipse the record results achieved by the *King Alfred*, flagship on the station, but towards the end of the firing she fell away. Altogether the *Bedford* fired 83 rounds and made 81 hits, of these 60 being "bull's." The averages work out at 6.75 hits per gun, and 50 "bull's" per gun. Admiral Sir Arthur Moore is to be heartily congratulated on the marked improvement which has been made in the gunnery of the China Squadron under his command, and the gunnery officers and men on the station are deserving of the highest praise on the results of their individual efforts.

The Admiralty have given instructions for the armoured cruiser *King Alfred*, flying the flag of Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, to be recommissioned at Singapore for a further term of service as flagship in the Far East. The cruiser *Albatross* and *Bedford* have been detailed to convey a new crew to Singapore for the *King Alfred*, part of whose complement will be the present nucleus crew of the *Hawke*, the latter ship being ordered to recommission at Chatham on Nov. 16 with the present nucleus crew of the cruiser *Diadem*, which is to pay off on Nov. 15 to go into the dockyard hands at Chatham for a refit at a cost of £36,500. The present crew of the *King Alfred* will return to England in the transport *Hawke* and *Centinel*.—*Singapore Free Press.*

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

MOVEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In the campaign against the opium vice probably no one agency outside of the internal revenue bureau has exercised more helpful influence or done more real good than the *Yankee*, a Chinese newspaper, published in the vernacular, recently started here, says the *Manila Times*. The editor of that newspaper has taken a very commendable interest in the crusade instituted by the Government and has tried to impress upon his people the pernicious effects consequent on the use of opium and the desirability of abstaining from it. One of the editorials recently published in that paper is translated as follows:—

THE END OF THE OPIUM.

During the reign of the emperor of To Kong in the present dynasty, his excellency Lam Moa Chung, then Viceroy of Kwang (Canton), acting in his official capacity, passed an act strictly prohibiting the use of opium at that time. He said that unless this was done there would be no more wealthy Chinamen and more strong Chinese soldiers by the time a century had passed. The act of the minister on behalf of the Government was very wise and we should consider him as our sage for a hundred centuries. During the past twenty years the English Missionary Society has constantly and strongly urged upon the Chinese Government that it cooperate with the English to reduce the production of opium in Persia and India. But the efforts of this society had no result. Japan suddenly arose from the eastern coast of the Pacific and passed strict laws opposing the use of opium and this country has met with great success. The circular issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue is very important. They state that on the first day of March of the coming year all importers of opium, persons who cook opium, and persons who smoke and use opium, must cease to do so and that such persons must at once get rid of all of the opium which they have in their houses, and also those who have the habit of smoking opium must quit it.

Beginning March 1, 1908, no more importing, cooking, sale, purchase, smoking, or use of opium will be allowed. Opium can only be imported by the Government and the Government will only authorize its sale by first and second-class pharmacians by duly registered physicians. Sales other than by such persons will be in violation of law. Persons who are found with opium in their possession and cannot account for same will be punished with heavy penalties as provided by law.

In China search for opium has been started in hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, flower boxes, houses of prostitution, and even in the homes of the poor villagers, and this has been done even with the wealthy families in the various cities.

We learn that very soon a law will be enacted in Hongkong and Singapore prohibiting the use of opium. If this is true, then the Macao Government will follow, and will Annam, Siam, and Holland. We beg that all persons will consider this and reform as soon as possible.

On Saturday (16th inst.) afternoon the Kung Yau-tsun Mill, at Josselyn, was formally opened by Mr. David Landale. A large number of foreign guests were received at the mill by two of the principal directors—Messrs. Koo Kio-cha and Chu Lai-fong—the former of whom handed Mr. Landale a golden key with which he opened the door of the mill. The party proceeded to the engine-house, where Mr. J. K. Kerfoot, on behalf of the directors of the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., asked Mr. Landale to christen the two engines. Mr. Landale did so, naming the engines *Empire* and *Empress*. Shipments moved the starting lever and set the engines at work. Refreshments were served in a reception hall and Mr. Landale proposed success to the mill. Mr. Kerfoot, replying on behalf of the directors, said:—*Mr. C. D. News.*

DISABLED VESSEL IN YOKOHAMA.

A VISIT TO THE "LAUSCHMAN."

The German steamer *Lauscha* (1056 tons) arrived at Yokohama in distress on the morning of the 11th. On the 12th she was towed to the pier of the Yokohama Dock Co. The vessel, says the *Yokohama Gazette*, may be sighted from the pier, lying to starboard and showing almost the whole of her deck. A Japanese representative of the Yokohama Journal, visited the steamer and was kindly given details of her distress by the Chief Officer, Mr. J. Lensoff. Subsequently the reporter, Mr. J. Lensoff, gave the following particulars:—Collecting the German and Japanese statements, it was understood that the *Lauscha* (Captain Spelling) left Vladivostok for Sydney on the 1st instant at 6 p.m., having on board 900 pieces of Russian pine. On the morning of the 7th at 6 o'clock a typhoon burst over the vessel when she was in Lat. 31 degrees N. and Long 145 degrees E., namely, near the Bonin Islands. The typhoon was accompanied by heavy rain and great gusts of wind, blowing from the north-east. The vessel was washed by high waves and the sustained damage towards the bow, while two of the life-boats were smashed. The vessel listed 33 degrees during the storm and was still inclined 23 degrees in harbour, water having poured in to the hull in cascade. All the cabins on the starboard as well as the saloon were full of water, and all articles spoiled. The engine department was flooded and the crew consequently disabled for a day or two. She lost 800 pieces of lumber. The typhoon abated at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The crew, consisting of 20 Germans, four Japanese and four Chinese, were fortunately not injured. During the storm the majority of the crew assembled aloft and the Chinese are said to have cried: "The steamer was practically adrift until the 10th." At 3 o'clock the afternoon the crew were landed and probably the *Nojima* lighthouse. The *Lauscha* managed to enter Yokohama, about 2.30 a.m. on the 11th. When the steamer was visited in harbour it was noticed that the interior and exterior of the vessel were still in disorder, the interior specially presenting a terrible appearance. There are four winches, but these are broken except one. The crew were apparently rejoicing over their arrival at Yokohama. The engine department was flooded and the crew consequently disabled for a day or two. She lost 800 pieces of lumber. The typhoon abated at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The crew, consisting of 20 Germans, four Japanese and four Chinese, were fortunately not injured. During the storm the majority of the crew assembled aloft and the Chinese are said to have cried: "The steamer was practically adrift until the 10th." At 3 o'clock the afternoon the crew were landed and probably the *Nojima* lighthouse. The *Lauscha* managed to enter Yokohama, about 2.30 a.m. on the 11th. 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SANITARY BOARD.

FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

Last Tuesday afternoon, the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board took place.

THE VACCINE STOCK.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak pursuant to notice asked the following questions:—

1. Is there a good stock of fresh vaccine in hand?

2. If not, have steps been taken to ensure a good supply at an early date?

3. Complaints having been received that the vaccine now being used is ineffective, is it the old stock?

4. Will, in future, a good supply of fresh vaccine be got ready every year at the beginning of the vaccination season?

The President replied:—

1. Yes, there are over 1,200 tubes of vaccine lymph in hand.

2. The vaccine during the summer months became weakened as no buffalo calves were available. Some have been recently obtained so the strain has been fortified.

3. Yes, as long as I am head of the medical department.

TRANSFER OF SANITARY INSPECTORS. Correspondence relative to the transfer of four sanitary inspectors to the Police Department was considered. We append the correspondence.

Sanitary Department,

13th September.

Sir,—I have the honour to inquire with reference to the Colonial Secretary's minutes dated 14/10/06 in No. 135/1906 C. O. D. Telegram and 29/10/06 in No. 136/1906 C. S. O. whether the six inspectors who have been appointed in the above minutes should be placed on the permanent staff or retained on the temporary staff.

2. In the event of its being decided that they should remain on the temporary staff, I beg to inquire whether these men will be allowed the same privileges as to leave and pension as the police have. It is understood that if they are dismissed from this department they will go back to the Police. Please see the Colonial Secretary's minute dated 25/6/07 in No. 9367 1906 C.S.O.

3. Dismissed from this department for misconduct would I take it, also mean dismissal from the Police Department, and as these men appear to be satisfied with their present posts and are performing their duties satisfactorily I do not anticipate that they will go back to the Police Department. It appears necessary, therefore, if it is decided to keep them on the temporary staff, that rules regulating leave, pension and gratuity should be laid down. The officers concerned are: Inspector Murphy, appointed in 1380/1904 C.O.D., and Inspectors Hynes, Mackay, Cooke, Willis and Sutherland, appointed in 9367/1906 C. S. O.

4. Inspector Cooke was transferred from the Government Civil Hospital and has applied for permission to continue his contribution to the Widows and Orphan's Fund. This has been granted in 9367/1906 C.S.O. and he is therefore on the permanent staff as far as this Fund is concerned.

5. The other five officers did not contribute while in the Police and have not contributed during their employment in this department.

(Sgd.) J. M. ATKINSON,

P. C. M. O.

Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.,

Colonial Secretary.

The Colonial Secretary's reply on the 13th November is as follows:—

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 4881/07 of September last, I am directed to acquaint you for information of the Board that the four policemen—Murphy, Hynes, Willis and Sutherland—seconded for service in the Sanitary Department will revert to the police department as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.—I have, etc.

(Sgd.) F. H. MAY,

Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt minutes—The whole of this correspondence should be laid before the Board unless there is some satisfactory reason forthcoming for withholding the entire part of the correspondence. I do not recollect having seen the papers referred to in the opening paragraph of the President's letter.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES BYE-LAWS.

The following letter was received by the Secretary of the Board, from the Colonial Secretary, relative to the infectious diseases bye-laws:—

Hongkong, 5th November.

Sir,—Referring to your letter No. 115 of the 16th May last, I am directed to inquire what action the Board propose in the bye-laws relating to infectious disease in pursuance of the third resolution passed by them on the 14th May last.—I have, etc.

(Sgd.) F. H. MAY,

Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minutes—I suggest that a sub-committee be appointed to consider and report on this question.

The Hon. Registrar-General—The whole Board had better consider the bye-laws in Committee in the first place.

"EWO'S" EAST-POINT MANSION.

The following letter was received from Messrs. Palmer and Turner asking for permission to erect a urinal at No. 1 House East Point Hill:—

Hongkong, 4th November.

Dear Sir,—We beg to apply to the Board for permission to erect one urinal in the lavatory adjoining the billiard room of the above named house in occupation of the hand of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. The urinal will be flushed with water from the Government main through an automatic flushing cistern. A plan showing the position of the urinal and the drainage has already been submitted to your department.—Yours, etc.

PALMER & TURNER.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

The Sanitary Surveyor on the 12th inst. inspected the place and reported as under:—

"The quantity of water required for flushing purposes will be 100 gallons per day. A storage cistern of capacity equal to a three days' supply should be provided to allow for possible short supply or defective fittings. A one-gallon flushing cistern would be sufficient for this urinal, and if this were fixed only half the amount of water would be required."

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minutes—It is a bad precedent to allow water for flushing purposes to be drawn from the Government main, and if drawn in this case cannot well be refused in others. This is yet another case of a urinal being erected without permission, although the architects are well aware such permission is necessary. The law should be amended so as to allow of a heavy fine being imposed for these continual breaches of the Ordinance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE ALLEGED DISTURBANCES IN PORTUGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR,—I am requested by His Excellency the Governor of Macao to ask you to kindly state that he has received a cablegram from the Minister at Lisbon authorizing him to say that the recent telegrams published in the local papers regarding the political conditions in Portugal are without foundation.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. G. ROMANO,

Consul-General for Portugal,

Portuguese Consulate-General,

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

THE SWATOW "REFORMER."

MOTION TO APPEAL.

Lu Ki Shing, the so-called Swatow "Reformer," whose fate was decided by Mr. Justice Wise the other day, is now seeking to appeal against the decision. Readers will recall that during the appeal one of the points raised on behalf of the prisoner was that he was a political offender and that being such the Court had no power to surrender him to the Chinese authorities. His Honour, however, found that the prisoner was implicated in an armed robbery committed on the 17th April at the Hayat village, in the Yan Ping district, on which indictment he was being sought after by the Chinese Government—and decreed that he should be surrendered.

Last Wednesday morning, at the Supreme Court, before the Full Court, comprising their Honours Mr. A. G. Wise (Chief Justice), Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz (Puisne Judge), Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who appeared on behalf of the prisoner, and Mr. Justice Wise. His Honour did not state any grounds for the appeal. It was not usual, he stated, but he mentioned that the grounds on which he asked for the appeal were the same as those he made before. He wanted the Court to fix a particular day to hear the appeal.

Mr. Justice Wise said that could not be done until the return of Sir Francis Pigott, and adjourned the application *sine die*.

MARRIAGE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

HOOPER-HOPE.

Miss Shelton Hooper, daughter of Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Hongkong, of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., and Mr. W. Hooper, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, were wedded last Wednesday afternoon at St. John's Cathedral. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. F. T. Johnson and Rev. Mr. G. Scarle, Chaplain to the Forces. Lieut. R. S. Lewis, R.O.A., assisted as best man. The bride entered with her father, and wore a gown of ivory white satin, embroidered in pearls, and sleeves of point lace. Brussels lace and a voluminous tulle veil were caught over a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a beautiful shower bouquet, and exhibited a pretty amethyst and pearl pendant, a present from the bridegroom. Her bridesmaids—Miss D. Shelton Hooper and Miss K. Clarke—were attired in pale blue tulle dresses, with sleeves of ruche Valenciennes lace, and wore large Leghorn hats, trimmed with La France roses. Each carried bouquets of pink roses. On their wrists were gold chain bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's mother wore a dress of black and white pin spot silk with touches of pale blue, and a toque of red roses and heliotrope. She held a bouquet of red roses tied with heliotrope ribbon.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a large reception was held at the "Kingsclere" where about 300 guests were entertained, among them being Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard, the health of the happy couple was then drunk. Mr. and Mrs. Hooper left for Foochow to spend their honeymoon. The bride's going-away dress was a cream coat and skirt, trimmed with silk braid, and she wore a goblin blue hat.

SHANGHAI EDITOR'S TROUBLE.

WHAT IS A PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION?

The trial of Henry N. Demerit for the manslaughter of a native at the village of Laku, Yunnan, on May 30, 1907, was resumed at Shanghai, before Judge L. R. Willey, of the U. S. Court for China, on 20th inst.

Mr. A. Bassett (District Attorney) prosecuted, and Mr. W. S. Fleming defended.

After the Court rose for the adjournment an animated discussion, in which the Judge, the District Attorney, and Messrs. Gammon and Darrah participated, could be heard in the back room of the Court.

When the case was resumed at 2.30, Mr. Bassett called Mr. R. D. Neish of the *Shanghai Mercury*. When the Clerk was about to swear Mr. Neish, the latter said he regarded what passed between defendant and himself as confidential.

Dr. Hinkley—This witness is here on subpoena from the British Court.

His Honour told the Clerk to swear witness, and Mr. Bassett, witness said his name was Robert Davidson Neish. He was a journalist and editor of the *Shanghai Mercury*. He saw Demerit one Saturday afternoon in his office. Witness had a conversation with Demerit. The conversation was confidential. Witness declined to say what was the subject of the conversation.

Mr. Bassett—On October 26 a certain article appeared in the *Mercury* entitled "West China Adventure. Charge of Manslaughter against an American Explorer. An Interview—The Prisoner's Own Statement."—Witness—I saw that article.

Did you have any conversation with Mr. Demerit respecting the contents of said article?—I decline to state anything about this. It is a privileged communication.

Mr. Fleming said this should be taken as a privileged communication.

His Honour—Do you know any rule, under which this is a privileged communication?

Mr. Fleming—I don't know any rule.

Mr. Bassett—The communication cannot be privileged, if it is published.

Mr. Fleming—You have not proved that.

Mr. Bassett—I can prove it. I suggest that this case be postponed until the British Court brought to the attention of the British Court.

His Honour—If the statements are not privileged, witness—Mr. Neish, you are connected with the *Mercury* by whom this article was published?—Yes.

Are you editor-in-chief?—I am not editor-in-chief, Mr. Clark is.

Are you his associate?—Yes.

Did this article appear while you were connected with the paper?—Yes.

It purports to be an interview with Demerit. Is it?

Yes.

Do you know whether or not it was written by Demerit?—I am not a journalist, I am a lawyer.

It was written by him.

Did you procure it?—I decline to divulge how we got it.

Mr. Bassett—Called at the *Mercury* office and Mr. Neish told him that he was the person who knew about this and he would be the person to subpoena. These are facts which are in his knowledge and he should testify.

His Honour—Were the facts which are published here given to you?—I testified to them. I cannot answer that question.

Was this given to a representative of your paper voluntarily?—Entirely voluntarily.

There was no promise made by you at the time that you would keep anything secret in connection with it?—That is understood, that as a journalist I should keep it secret.

Mr. Bassett—I was understood, that you would publish it?—As a journalist I decline to say whether it was an interview or a manuscript or what.

Do you understand that you, as a matter of law, have a right to decline to answer the questions?—I do not know law.

Do you understand that you should decline to give this as a newspaper editor?—Yes, I quite understand that. We should never get interviews or anything else if we betrayed people's confidence.

His Honour—When you get into Court, it is different.

Mr. Fleming—I submit your Honour should not read that story. If your Honour were sitting with a jury here you would not allow them to read it.

His Honour—Thank you very much for your advice, the Court will be able to discriminate between what is evidence and what is not evidence.

His Honour to witness—The Court does not know of any rule of law under which you can prevent this at privileged communication, and if the District Attorney regards this as an important matter in this case, the matter will have to be brought to the British Court to determine whether or not they will enforce an answer from you. This Court has no jurisdiction over you and you are here as a matter of courtesy.

Mr. Neish—I don't intend to divulge anything that passed between Mr. Demerit and myself at any interview which might have taken place.

Mr. Bassett read the request made to the British Court for the subpoena of Mr. Neish. The letter asked that Mr. Neish be ordered to attend and to produce in Court certain papers stated to be relative to the killing by H. N. Demerit, which writings were material to the case.

Mr. Bassett said the request was complied with by the British Court and he thought that probably the subpoena to Mr. Neish contained an order that the notes referred to be produced in this Court. Probably Mr. Neish would inform the Court whether the subpoena he received was to that effect.

Mr. Neish—It told me to attend in this Court.

Mr. Bassett—It made no mention about these notes.

Mr. Neish—No. (Produces subpoena.)

Mr. Bassett—A copy of the request is attached to the subpoena. (To witness.) Did you have any such notes?

Witness—I really cannot say. I have taken no steps to get possession of them. They may be amongst the copy.

Mr. Bassett—I requested you to preserve such notes.

Witness—I said I would not destroy them.

Mr. Bassett—I must use every effort to get this evidence. Do you better ask Mr. Neish.

His Honour—You want to put, and have answers questions on the record, and then have a transcript sent to the British Court showing that he declined to answer the questions.

Mr. Bassett—You told me, Mr. Neish, that you had a conversation with Demerit?—There was a conversation. Not specially with the defendant. There were others present and it was a general talk.

Did you talk to the defendant about the episode which is referred to in the interview?

Did defendant deliver into your possession any writings which gave you the material for the article referred to?

Mr. Fleming—I object.

His Honour—The objection is overruled.

Mr. Fleming—I beg to note an exception.

Mr. Bassett—Did he deliver into your possession any writing which gave you the material from which you got the information for the article in question?—I saw it in the possession of another person.

The notes were given to you?—Yes.

Were they given to you in the presence of the accused?—I decline to say.

Did you read over these notes in the presence of the accused?—I did not.

Who was the gentleman who gave you the notes?—I really cannot remember his name now.

Was it Mr. Pillow?—It might have been.

Was it the gentleman in whose custody Mr. Demerit was at that time?—I did not ask him whether he had the notes in custody.

How did you determine that the notes which were delivered to you were authentic or not?—I did not care whether they were authentic or not.

You published the notes then which were given to you by this man without your finding out whether they were authentic or not?—Yes.

You published them without taking any trouble or any steps to ascertain whether the facts contained in them were true?—No.

In whose handwriting were the notes?—I did not know.

Mr. Bassett—I shall have to get the notes, your Honour.

To witness—What conversation did you have with the defendant that time?—I cannot recollect; there was no conversation on the point at all.

For what purpose did he come to your office?

Mr. Fleming—I object on the ground that it is a leading question.

The objection was overruled and an exception noted.

Mr. Bassett—Demerit knows himself.

Mr. Bassett—What business did he have in your office?—I don't know that he had any business at all.

You mean to say that he came to your office and made no statement while he was there?—I don't think he made any statement; he said very little at the time.

Was it stated in his presence by any person why he came into your office?

Mr. Fleming—Objected, but the objection was overruled.

His Honour—Did you write the first part of this, Mr. Neish?—I don't know, as I say, I testified it.

The first part is supposed to be written by a representative of your paper?—Yes.

His own story of his adventures from beginning to end, told to a representative of this paper immediately on his arrival in Shanghai, is as follows:—

Then comes the story of the adventure?—Yes. You recited that first paragraph?—I am responsible.

Mr. Fleming—Read the first paragraph and it was written by him.

Was it Mr. Pillow?—I thought it was Mr. Pillow.

Did Mr. Pillow give you the notes?—The gentleman who was with Demerit did.

Were you given to understand that these notes were prepared by the defendant himself?—I don't think there was any statement made to that effect.

What statement was made?—It was handed to me. I admit that they were understood to contain Mr. Demerit's story.

The notes on which this was written?—They were rough notes and there had to be some alterations made.

The facts were as stated?—They contained the facts.

The statements were very similar? There is no change in the facts?—No.

Did the gentleman give any reason for wanting them published?—I don't know that they gave reason.

What did this gentleman say when he handed over this document?

Mr. Fleming—Objected, but his objection was overruled and noted.

Witness—I don't recollect. In any case any conversation which I had I have regarded as confidential.

Mr. Bassett—The essential part of the testimony has been omitted by witness. The notes have not been produced.

His Honour—Ask him for them.

Mr. Bassett to witness—I ask you to produce the notes which were delivered to you on the occasion on which you have testified, and which contained the facts on which you published this article.

Mr. Neish—I cannot produce those notes.

His Honour—Not at any time?

Mr. Neish—No.

Mr. Bassett—Why not?

Mr. Neish—I regard them as confidential at any time. The directors might object to the production of the notes.

Mr. Bassett—You say you will not: you mean you cannot?

Mr. Neish—I mean will not and cannot. The notes have not been specially preserved and I do not know how long it will take to find them.

Mr. Bassett—Have you made any attempt to find them?

Mr. Neish—No.

Mr. Bassett—If these notes are in existence they are under your control?

Mr. Neish—I don't know.

His Honour—These notes have not been destroyed?

Mr. Neish—I don't think so.

His Honour to Mr. Bassett—You had better ask Mr. Clark to come to the Court in the morning, and communicate with the British Court stating that Mr. Neish has refused to testify, and say that he is required to testify on a subject matter that it had been shown that Mr. Fleming had these notes he had no authority to produce them. He said the directors might object. The notes had not been shown to be in the handwriting of the defendant or expressly referred to by him. There was no statement expressly made by the defendant connecting him with these notes.

His Honour—All that has been covered by this witness himself.

His Honour—Mr. Fleming do you object to this newspaper account going in?

Mr. Bassett—At present I do.

Mr. Bassett asked that this matter be referred to the British Court, with a request that they would require the witness to answer the questions he had refused to answer, and also that the British Court be requested to order him to produce the notes.

His Honour to Mr. Neish—The only thing you have not testified to is with regard to the matter of producing these notes that are the basis of this article. The Court wants you to produce evidence of the authenticity of the statements published and that you decline to do so.

Mr. Neish—Certainly.

Mr. Fleming asked for and was granted permission to confer with witness.

Mr. Bassett asked for an order requiring the British Court to instruct this witness to answer the questions.

Mr. Fleming submitted that it had not been shown that these notes were in the handwriting of the accused. He also contended that the facts necessary for this order had not been shown.

His Honour—He has led the Court to believe that he is responsible for the article. The Court has no knowledge of any law which permits communications between journalists and any individual to be treated as privileged.

A short communication will be sent to Sir Havilland de Bunsen as early as possible, asking him to take the matter up as early as possible, and stating that Mr. Neish has attended here in response to the subpoena, but that he has refused to answer the questions of counsel and also the questions of the Court.

Mr. Fleming asked that a copy of the order be served upon him. He reserved an exception to the order. He objected to the instructions to the clerk to issue the order.

The objection was overruled.

The case was adjourned until 2 p.m. next day.—N. G. D. News.

The *Shanghai Times* of 23rd inst. says:—

There was not an angry seat in the American Court yesterday morning when the trial of H. N. Demerit, who is charged with manslaughter of a Tibetan at Laku, Yunnan, on the 30th May last, again came on for hearing. The subject of the case was the *Shanghai Mercury*, to give evidence as to the authenticity of the article, "A West China Adventure," that appeared in the *Mercury* on the 18th ult. and the refusal of the witness to answer several questions put to him by the British Court and his being ordered subsequently to appear in the British Supreme Court to take the stand again at the American Court and testify fully and without reserve, had created extraordinary interest in the trial which has been anything but dull from the start.

The first witness called was John Dunt Clark, editor-in-chief, and Managing Director of the *Shanghai Mercury* Co., Ltd., who gave evidence to the same effect as that given by him in the British Supreme Court on Thursday—that he had made inquiries as to the "copy" of the article describing Demerit's adventures, and found that it had been removed from the other "copy" and that he had come to the conclusion it had been stolen,

WEATHER FORECASTS AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

- Signal No.
1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
 2. A CONE point upwards and a DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
 3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
 4. A CONE point downwards and a DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
 5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
 6. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
 7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
 8. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office.

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.
Waglan. San Ki Wan.
Stanley. Sal Kung.
Cape Collinson. Sha Tau Kol.
Tal Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the light houses.

F. G. Fidd, Director.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS:—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China. Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochin China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages \$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road,

HONGKONG.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADDOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new) Do.	80,000 40,000	\$125 \$125	\$125 \$125	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,797,167	\$2.11 1/2 for 1 year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 3/2 3/16 = \$16.04	5 1/2 %	\$560 \$955 new issue London 2/7 1/2
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) (1907)	8	\$210
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,204,474	Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/7 for 1906 = Tls. 2.65	1 1/2 %	Tls. 85 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$1250	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,460,450	Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and Interim of 3/16 for 1906	5 1/2 %	\$460 1/2 and b.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$91,520	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$157 1/2 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$62,980	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	9 %	188 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$135,230	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	12 1/2 %	\$320
SHIPPING.								
China and Malacca Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000	\$365	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2 %	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$150	\$150	\$1,000,000	\$11	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	10 1/2 %	\$38 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000	\$7,101	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2 %	\$32 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do.	60,000 60,000	\$5 \$5	\$5 \$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$13,694	5 for 1906 @ ex 2/2 = 5.14 per share	3 1/2 %	\$40 sellers \$28 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1,000,000	\$13,327	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	12 1/2 %	Tls. 44 buyers
Steel Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,000,000	\$72,370	Interim of 1/2 (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 50 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$137	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	4 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Tai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1,000,000	\$8,730	Final of 1/2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48 buyers
FINANCIALS.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$2,218	8 for year ending 31.12.07	8 %	100
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$8,935	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	5 %	\$10 buyers
Peak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1,000,000	\$1	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	5 %	Tls. 80 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,000,000	\$11,556	Final of 1/5 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 14 1/2 buyers
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	\$1 \$1	\$1 \$1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$11,358	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	12 1/2 %	18 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Penwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.07	12 1/2 %	114
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$3,047	Interim of 3/2 for six months ending June 30th 07	6 %	65
Whampoa and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$97,580	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$97 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$1.100	\$1.100	\$1,000,000	\$10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 72 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	\$1.100	\$1.100	\$1,000,000	\$13,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	9 %	Tls. 200 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$1.100	\$1.100	\$1,000,000	\$1,338	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 10 1/2
Minor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000	\$10,908	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	10 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000	\$14,178	\$1.50 for 1906	13 %	\$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$10,925	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	10 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$16,218	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	195
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,089	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	7 %	\$35
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	28,000	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1,000,000	\$1,098	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1,000,000	\$1,098	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.12.07	20 %	Tls. 50
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	11,500	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,210	50 cents for year ending 31.12.07	5 %	\$10
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$1,000,000	\$1,362	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.07 (8 %)	10 %	Tls. 50 buyers
Shou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$1.100	\$1.100	\$1,000,000	\$1,349	Tls. 8 for 1906	10 %	Tls. 80 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	\$1.500	\$1.500	\$1,000,000	\$1,506	Tls. 50 for 1906	10 %	Tls. 280 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	\$12/6	\$12/6	\$1,000,000	\$838	1/3 per share for 1906	0 %	\$61
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$153	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	10 %	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,178	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	10 %	\$10 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,178	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	10 %	Tls. 61 1/2 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,178	60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	10 %	16
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,178	80 cents for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$9 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000,000	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$161 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 %	\$11 buyers
Hill & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 1/2 %	\$22 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$2,953	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2 %	\$15 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000	\$4,341	Interim of \$4 for 1 year ending June 30th 07	0 1/2 %	\$24
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$4,212	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 %	\$25
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Ltd.	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,037	Third interim of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 22 1/2 for a/c 1907	9 %	Tls. 137 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$2,655	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$22 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,037	1/2 year ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$22 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1,000,000	\$1,799	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 107 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1,000,000	\$1,799	Tls. 4 for 1905	10 %	Tls. 45 buyers
Shanghai Paper and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	\$1.100	\$1.100	\$1,000,000	\$1,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	10 %	Tls. 65 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1,000,000	\$1,784	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	9 %	Tls. 114 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	\$20	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$1,592	Interim of 15/2 for account 1907 (old)	10 %	Tls. 335 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000	\$1,592	Interim of 11/2 for account 1907 (new)	10 %	Tls. 335 buyers
Yuen Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000	\$1,592	40 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Yuen Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	\$1.100	\$1.100	\$1,000,000	\$1,592	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 %	Tls. 97
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,592	First year's dividend	10 %	\$11
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,592	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for 1907	8 %	\$10
W. Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,592	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	7 %	\$10 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,592	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1907	10 %	\$11 buyers

These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road,

HONGKONG.

29th July 1907

(1907) 11-11-11

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ENCLOSURE

**\$30 PER ANNUM,
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One of the most prominent Medical men of China said :

"Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk supply."

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
THE MUTUAL STORES,
 —and all its BRANCHES—
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,
 and the Agents—
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907.

X THE CITY OF PARIS,
PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,
2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERS.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large Assortment of EVENING GOWNS
from \$60.

Also Furs, Feather Boas, Trimmings, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE
can be had in the following quantities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the

Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole agents.

Hotels.

CONN APTCHT HOTEL

CONNAGHT HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

31 R CTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.
Bath to Every Room.
Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Lunch Meets all Steamers.
Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO--
THE MANAGER & AGENT.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
Military Band, during dinner on Saturday Nights.
A. F. DAVIES.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1967

VICTORIA HOTEL,	MACAO HOTEL
111-113, Victoria Street, Hong Kong	111-113, Victoria Street, Macao

SHAMEEN, CANTON, MACAO, CHINA,
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION. IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE
H. HAYNES, Capt. J. AUSTIN,
Manager. Manager.

**BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.**

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND
TOURISTS.

25] W. W. FARMER, Proprietor

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN

PLUNKET & GAY, the PRINTER, next the DRAW-BRENDEN, Cal. St.
For Terms, &c., apply to the **MANAGER**

Hongkong, 2nd Jan. 1968.

100

Shipping Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,361 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,250 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.
Commencing from Sunday, the 1st December, the following will be the order of running the Canton steamers until further notice.
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), to P.M. (Saturday excepted).

On Tuesday and Sunday, two steamers leaving Hongkong at 11 P.M.
On Thursday and Friday, 11 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M., 12 Noon and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
S.S. "KINSHAN" will use the Wharf near the Central Market, other steamers will use the Coy's Wharf.
The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday, at 9 P.M.; and Friday, at 11 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West; returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,651 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.
On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.
The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN" 2,119 tons, Captain R. Ramsay.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 1,588 tons, Captain S. Bell Smith.
S.S. "NANNING" 1,569 tons, Captain Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.
THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.
For further information apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO. BARRETTO & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU" 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN" 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).
Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.
For further particulars, please apply to—
BARRETTO & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL, HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.
Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telephone No. 14.
"CHIEF" HONGKONG.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.
Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Moderate Terms and No Extras.
Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.
[108]

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made up the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE } "YORCK" About WEDNESDAY,
and YOKOHAMA Capt. J. Randermann the 4th Dec., 1907.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, } "PRINCESS ALICE" WEDNESDAY,
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, } Capt. G. Rott Noon, 4th Dec., 1907.
ANTWERP and BREMEN
MANILA, FRIEDRICH WIL- } "PRINCE SIGISMUND" THURSDAY,
HELMSHAFEN, SIMPSONHA- } Capt. D. Lent 5 P.M., 5th Dec., 1907.
FEN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and }
MELBOURNE

KUDAT and SANDAKAN "BORNEO" Middle of Dec., 1907.
Capt. F. Spmbill
EXTRA STEAMER.
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Hongkong, 29th November, 1907.

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TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half Dec.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Dec.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA PORTS	First half Jan.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
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REASONABLE FEE.

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Dr. M. H. OHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

HONGKONG LAND SALES.

PROCEEDS DURING 1905.

The actual amount of premium paid into the Treasury for land sales, extensions, grants, etc., during 1905 was \$1,000,000 or considerably less than the estimate which amounted to \$1,400,000. It included the following sums—
Premiums derived from sale of rights to erect piers.....\$107,934.50
Fees for extra boundary stones to mark lots.....79.00
Lots in the New Territories sold by the Public Works Department realized a sum of \$11,665. In addition to this, the Assistant Land Officer at Tai Po sold 121 small lots which realized \$2,318.3 and the Assistant Land Officer at Hongkong 21 small lots which realized \$300.

The following are details of the principal land sales:—
Number of Acres. Crown Premium. Rate realized. Lot. Square ft. Rent. Marine Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The principal sale without auction was a lot in the Taipei Resumed Area (Inland Lot 1,757) area 2,800 square feet, which, under authority received from the Secretary of State, was disposed of to the Young Men's Christian Association on a 75 years lease renewable, Crown Rent \$138 per annum and premium \$21,535. The other transactions falling under this heading related to land in the New Territories and were arranged by the Assistant Land Officer, Hongkong.

The extensions granted in Hongkong comprised an area of 3,225 square feet at Wanchai, leased to the Hongkong Electric Co. for an extension of their Power Station; two others of 16 and 4,365 square feet respectively adjoining Inland Lots 1,485 and 1,617 on the Peak Road, leased to the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.; another of 685 square feet for Marine Lot 177, an old lot which was found to be in excess of the leased area to the extent stated; and another of 64 square feet, resulting from the rectification of some irregularity in the alignment of Des Vaux Road in the carrying out of the Praya Reclamation Scheme. Those in Kowloon included an area of 1,890 square feet for Marine Lot 13 at Fuk Tsun Heung, resulting from a readjustment of boundaries arranged in 1903; two areas of 4,460 square feet each and a third of 417 square feet adjoining Inland Lots 755-757 at Yau-mat, which required some alteration in connection with the scheme of new 100-foot thoroughfares; an area of 76,450 square feet leased to the Dock Co. for an extension of their No. 1 Dock at Hung Hom; another of 10,050 square feet for Marine Lot 83 at Hung Hom, arising from an alteration in the setting out of that lot; and another of 6,750 square feet granted to the China Light & Power Co. in connection with a re-arrangement of their lots at Hung Hom to suit the Railway.

The grants on nominal terms were an area of 3,164 square feet (Inland Lot 1,767) at the Ricecourse for the Garrison Recreation Club pavilion; another of 3,780 square feet (Inland Lot 1,758) at Po Yan Street for a Dispensary for the Tung Wa Hospital; another of 20,365 acres (Inland Lot 1,768) at Kai Lung Wan for a Cemetery; and another of 4,125 square feet (Inland Lot 1,756) at Wanchai for the Corinthian Yacht Club. Some old buildings at Kowloon City, designated New Kowloon Inland Lots 15, 18 and 29, were let to the Church Missionary Society for use as a school, hospital and mortuary respectively, and a building on Ma Wan Island (Lot No. 210) occupying an area of 12,000 square feet was granted to the village elders of Tin Liu village for a school.

The grants on short leases numbered 6 and were for land in the New Territories. They were arranged by the Assistant Land Officer, Hongkong.

The permits to occupy land for short periods were as usual of a very miscellaneous character and too numerous to admit of individual mention; most of them were for small areas to be held quarterly.

The extensions of short leases to 75 years' leases were for areas originally held under squatters' licences. The Squatters' Board awarded the licensees short leases and these have since been converted into long leases on payment of premium and increased Crown rent.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra cars at 9.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS, General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 169, DES VAUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1907. [62]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. [66]

TO LET.

NO. 11, SEYMOUR ROAD.

With possession from 1st December next.
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907. [94]

TO LET.

NO. 38, CAINE ROAD.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.
Apply to—
LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [912]

TO LET.

NO. 3, MORRISON HILL.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. [933]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
COMPADORE, Barretto & Co.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1907. [66]

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CHRISTMAS CARDS,
CALENDERS, TOYS,
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TEA SETS, SALBUM, SATSUMA, OLOISSONNE WARE, BRASS & BRONZE WARE, LACQUER WARE, PICTURES & FRAMES, SCREENS, &c., &c.

We take this opportunity of tendering our thanks to all our customers for their valued support, and for the many expressions of approval received from patrons in every part of the world during the past year.

NIKKO CO.,

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1907. [94]

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LIMITED.

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CLARET.

	per case	per case
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D'ARMAILHACQ	22.00	24.00
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LIMITED.WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
HONGKONG, 16th November, 1907.

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any returned MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies: Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTH.

GOETZ.—On 28th November, at Berlin, the wife of Mr. E. GOETZ, of a daughter. 1039

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1907.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

On St. Andrew's Eve, when half the foreign population of the Colony is preparing to celebrate the Scotch national festival, it is permissible to think in Scotch, if not to introduce an occasional phrase to show that we are quite au fait with the subject. To-night it is absolutely certain that the superior Sassenach, who, on ordinary occasions, would disdain to sully his lips with what he in his ignorance is pleased to term a dialect, even going the length of calling it "villainous" or "hideous," will graciously unbend; and not for the first time he will "hae his doots" and wonder "Whaur ye goid, jock," while certain worthy individuals from the peninsula will speak in their cocksure fashion of events which have happened "doon the water," as if that were the only delectable spot on earth. St. Andrew's Ball has invariably proved the event of the year, although St. George's may equal it in the future. It is the most democratic function organised in this highly civilised community, where the desirability of acquaintance mostly depends upon the height of your residence. And the number of Scotsmen in the Colony would seem to be out of all proportion to those belonging to other nationalities. People who at ordinary times might be mistaken for real cockneys or whose accent seemed to proclaim them of Dutch birth, discover themselves to be true blue Scotsmen on St. Andrew's Day, and many a man regrets that he cannot disport himself in the garb of the Highlander. Not that the Highlander wears a kilt; that is a luxury left to the *élite*, as it is called, of Scotland's province described as England. But

there being a superstition among the people of the south that the Scots did, at all events, wear the kilt once upon a time, combined with the belief which every male biped entertains that his natural beauties are most ignobly hidden, when they might be flaunted in the face of the world, and his own personal attractions thereby wasted, the kilt is about the first article of apparel that the Sassenach flies to when he has made his fortune. But it matters not in the least what a man may be at the St. Andrew's Ball—the air of good fellowship which pervades the function makes him at home with people whose language may be incomprehensible to him. The curious thing is that the Scotsman, hailing from Scotland, born and bred in "Auld Scotia" has probably never in his dreams connected the name of the patron saint with conviviality. Burns has his thousands of devotees, who chant his praises over the Haggis once a year, but St. Andrew is a church dignitary. Not until they leave Scotland do they learn that St. Andrew's celebration is the greatest of all, and that to be absent from it argues a contempt for their country which is positively criminal. Will the patriotic Scot not hold up his head when he sees the Haggis and shout about its "honest soupy face," and ask aggressively "Whaur yer Willie Shakespeare noot?" and revert to his very best and most untranslatable Scotch vocabulary in order to sun and amaze his guests? Will he not show by proofs conclusive that Scotland is the greatest nation on the map, that Scotsmen have penetrated to the ends of the earth, that Adam was a Scotsman and Eve a Scotch lassie, that Eden was an abbreviation for Edinburgh, that Hongkong was made by the Scotch, and that the very Chinese coolies at the Kowloon docks and Quarry Bay say: "A dunn ken," or "I wanna diet" when remarks are made to them; and sing their native ditties with a bural Scotch accent and even refer to themselves as Scots? Will they not maintain all these things and more for the sake of the land of the heath and the heather? Why, St. Patrick himself was a Scotsman, so that the Irishman has lit to boast about so far as that is concerned. This is neither the time nor the place to discuss the merits of the saint who was adopted by the Scots when he landed on the black East coast, and gave his name to the university town, and insulted those high ideals which have stood hundreds of worthy Scotsmen in good stead when they wandered over the four corners of the earth, but he has certainly lent his patronage to a unique celebration. To say that there are no bad or disreputable Scots is to exaggerate, but it is wonderful how many of them are companionable even at their worst. Of course, anyone who is not of the "most favoured nation" persuasion knows all about the petty meanness of the Scotch people; the difficulty is to make them realise it themselves. If they ever do they will probably plead that they are acting in the best interests of others, helping them to appreciate how much better it is to give than to receive. This is the day of days in the calendar of Scotch festival, even excellent Hog nany, for Hogmanay can only come on a certain day in the year, whereas the valiant Scot, anticipating trouble, thinks nothing of shifting the date of St. Andrew's Day to the time that suits him best. Because St. Andrew's Day this year fell on a Saturday the thoughtful Scotch folk decided that it must be considered as having fallen on a Friday, so that there should be not the slightest chance of the calm and peace of the Sabbath being disturbed. In that little act alone they show their caution; their early piety peeps out and their respect for higher things is not disturbed. The St. Andrew's Society of Hongkong, which has charge of the celebrations that marked the anniversary is seldom heard of except on the occasion of an annual glorification, but we are in a position to know that it performs a vast amount of quiet benevolence in the interests of those Scots who have floundered by the way and found themselves penniless and apparently friendless in a strange land. Those deeds only appear at infrequent intervals when the Society meets to transact business, and even then they are passed over without comment, but that the St. Andrew's Society is a benefit to the Colony none of those who are brought into touch with philanthropic work will seek to deny, and we trust that under its new president, Mr. Robert Gordon Shewan, and its new secretary, Mr. Ronald G. Munro, it will flourish in the future as it has done in the past. The Society is celebrating to-day not only the national festival but also its own diamond jubilee, for it was brought into being within a decade of the date that Hongkong was first occupied. Latterly, Capt. W. Armstrong, hon. A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, has acted as hon. secretary, and it would be a guiding spirit which did not recognise the vast amount of excellent work he has done in furtherance of the aims of the Society. Unfortunately, he has deemed it necessary to resign the post which he filled so admirably, unaffectedly and well, but that will not, we feel certain, diminish his interest in the operations of the Society. Mr. Ronald G. Munro has a difficult task in following the

example set by his predecessor, but he, in no true Scotsman who shrinks from trouble, and as he will have the assistance of his fellow members and the co-operation of Mr. Armstrong it may be confidently assumed that the Society will increase in prosperity, numbers and importance as it takes older in years but grows younger in spirit.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French mail of the 29th October was delivered in London on the 28th inst.

CAPTAIN B. THOMPSON, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, will take over the duties of secretary of the Soldiers' Club vice Captain E. L. P. Whitehead, R.G.A.

Two girls, aged 19 and 20 respectively, on 28th ult., fought a duel at Lomburg, Austria, with pistols, owing to jealousy concerning an officer. At the second shot the elder fell dead.

Mr. Ivan Chen read a paper on "Comparative Study of English and Chinese Customs and Superstitions" at a meeting of the China Society at the Canton Hall, on Thursday, Nov. 7, at 8.30.

CHAN U, a merchant, of 26, Connaught Road West, was fined one dollar at the Police Court, to-day for strolling into a cell at the Central Police Station, yesterday, without permission. Charge-room officer Brennan made the arrest.

At about one o'clock this morning, a dangerous-looking individual was seen by Policeman Attewell prowling about the staircase of house No. 3, Macdonnell Road, Yau-mai-ai. The policeman watched his opportunity, and seized the man. He failed to give a satisfactory account of his movements and this morning he was offered quarters in the goal for fifteen days.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. W. Price, and Officers, the Band of the 19th Baluchis will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Kowloon Hotel, to-morrow, the 30th inst., from 7.30 to 10 p.m.:

March "Festive".....Wm. Clarke
Overture "Festive Comedy".....Keller
Valse "Elysée".....Waldteufel
Selection "Mia Hock of Holland".....Rubens
Sketch "Way Down Tennessee".....Knowles
Alpine Fehles "The Merry Widow".....Hofner
Selection "The Merry Widow".....Frank Luther
Two Step "Clinging".....Reug
God Save the King.

SO MING TOK, a student from Japan, was arrested last night on board the steamer *Chan Hai*, just before the departure of that vessel, on a charge of being in unlawful possession of a sword-stick. The student was showing the stick to his friends when one of the ship's officers saw the weapon, and called the police. At the Police Court, this morning, accused produced a permit which he had taken out for the stick in Japan. Mr. Hazell took a broad view of this and discharged the accused. The stick was forfeited.

A MEETING of the Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistracy, this afternoon, to consider an application from Mrs. P. Wissing for an adjutant licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises Nos. 266 and 268, Queen's Road Central under the sign of "The German Tavern." Mr. F. A. Hazell presided. The other justices present were:—Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn, Mr. R. H. A. Craig and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands. There was no police objection and the application was granted.

THE Emperor of China has sent the following telegram to the Emperor Francis Joseph:—"Sire—We are made very uneasy upon hearing that your Majesty is suffering. In accordance with the wishes of her Majesty the widowed Empress and my own personal friendship, we inquire by telegraph as to the state of your Majesty's health. We express warmest wishes for your speedy and entire recovery. Peking, 15 day, 9 moon, in 33rd year of our reign, Kouang Su." The Emperor of Japan also made inquiries.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, the 30th inst.:

Overture "Rosamunde".....Schubert
Valse "Tost's Song".....Healey's Eyes
Selection "Patience".....Sullivan
Song "Dear Heart".....The Mallet
Three Dances from Henry VIII.....German
(Ed.) Shepherd's Dance
(Ed.) Torch Dance
Reminiscences of Scotland.....Arrd. Godfrey
Dramatic Picture "Phantom Brigade".....Myddleton
Gavotte "Intermezzo".....Hall
Regimental Marches
God Save the Prince of Wales
God Save the King.

THE case arising out of a recent Supreme Court action, in which Mr. Hui-Hung, the managing partner of the Po Sang Bank, was charged with obtaining \$500 under false pretences from one Hau Kee, and Hau Lee, *alias* Chung Hau, a trader of staff No. 13, Central Market; Lam Wing, *alias* Lam Hau Chuen, *alias* Lam Sai Hong, a stall-holder, 93 and 94, Central Market; Hop Wo Tong, an accountant, residing at Cheung-shi-wan, and Li Hi Shid, of 18, Connaught Road Central, for forging a promissory note, purporting to have been issued by the Po Sang Bank, and with forging or applying thereto a forged chop, also purporting to be the real chop of the Po Sang Bank, under circumstances already fully recorded in these columns, was concluded, so far as the Magistracy is concerned, this afternoon. Mr. Hazell ordered Mr. Hui-Hung's discharge, and committed the others for trial. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. K. A. Harding, appeared for the Po Sang Bank, while Mr. Reginald Harding, was for Hau Kee and others.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED INVITATIONS ISSUED.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE DECORATIONS.

St. Andrew's Ball is the one and only occasion when the brave lads of Caledonia who have made their home in Hongkong have the opportunity of meeting together for a brief spell to exchange recollections of the stern and wild motherland which still claims their allegiance. There may be renegade Scots who disclaim that country of mountain and heather, but they are not to be found in Hongkong, for wherever they have settled in this distant section of the sea, whether in Kowloon or at Quai Ray, they still manifest that supreme interest in Scottish affairs that marks the true-born Caledonian. Year by year St. Andrew's Ball has risen in importance until now it is probably the chief social event of the year and seems likely to hold that proud position yet a while. Not by the score but by the hundred do the Scots attend at this essentially national gathering of the clans, and it is seldom that the total attendance falls below the thousand figure mark. It is true they are not all Scots, for when it comes to conviviality and pleasure the average Scot, unless he be a some grumpy ill-conditioned morose, disappointed individual whose life has been soured, demands that his friends also shall join with him in his annual revel. Nor are they all of the male persuasion, for your true Scotsman is never seen at his best except when surrounded by the winsome faces of his country's daughters. St. Andrew's Ball provides all the elements for the due display of his unworldly exuberance, and it is probably for that reason that the anniversary of Scotland's patron saint has come to be recognised as the day of days, when even the hilarity of Hogmanay may be eclipsed.

Sixty years ago, when Hongkong was a mushroom village, and its future importance was scarcely dreamt of, a few of the adventurous race met together and formed the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society. The conception of the Society was that those Scotsmen who had fallen on evil days might receive a helping hand from their compatriots and from that principle the members have never diverged. But as the Colony grew, the idea of having an annual social gathering of the Scotch people in Hongkong was evolved, with the result that we have the St. Andrew's Ball of to-day at which a goodly portion of the Colony's population considers it an honour to attend. Just as regularly as the 30th of November looms in sight are households given over to speculation and preparation, and just as regularly have we to perform the pleasant duty of recording an event which is an unbounded exhilarating success. The sole question from our point of view is how to depict the scene when the City Hall Buildings are taken possession of by the St. Andrew's Society, the St. Andrew's and St. George's Halls alive with animation, the triumphant arrival of the Haggis, the brilliance of the decorations and the vast amount of volunteer energy which has contributed to secure this result. It is difficult to avoid the hackneyed and conventional phrase, just as it is fascinatingly easy to indulge in tinsapidity which tells nothing, but glamour and charm, a spontaneity of good fellowship, a ring of sincerity and a restrained abandon, if the word may be allowed, invest the grand national festival with perennial freshness. That the Ball which begins at 9 p.m. to-night will present a scene of enchantment to the fifteen hundred merry-makers who have been invited to attend, either as hosts or guests, cannot for a moment be doubted. Indeed, should there be anyone foolishly enough to express an opinion to the contrary the hot Highland "blaid" of the gallant clansmen in charge of affairs would boil in their veins, and the fiery cross would once more start on its mission.

Already some idea of what may be expected when the dancing, reception, and refreshment rooms are crowded with the representatives of all that makes for the welfare of Hongkong may be formed. For it may be interpolated, the St. Andrew's Ball is practically the only function of its kind where the horny-handed sons of toil, the bourgeois, if you like, the men who do things, mix with the upper ten as represented by His Excellency the Governor and his entourage, and all those who have become entitled to the term of *taipan*. There are no distinctions at the Scotch Ball, for all have come to extract the quintessence of enjoyment from the kaleidoscopic assembly and few fail in their endeavour. If they do they must attribute the blame to themselves, but the discontented individual has yet to be discovered. For days past a small army of Chinese workmen, acting under the direction of Europeans whose services have been given voluntarily and therefore, perhaps, all the more enthusiastically, have been converting the barren wilderness of space into a swelling oasis. The Society is fortunate in having such members as Mr. George Duncan and Mr. H. S. Wynne, both of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, to assume the responsibility of the decorations, an office involving an immense amount of toil, and requiring the gift of an imagination, a keen perception of the artistic, and the ability to secure an effect from the scanty materials at their command. But both Mr. Duncan and Mr. Wynne are tired and experienced men at the work of embellishing the City Hall Buildings in preparation for the St. Andrew's Ball; both know how to obtain charming combinations of colour and tone; and both know the Scotch taste, for they are Scotsmen themselves, and the Scotch taste as represented by the adornment of the extensive range of rooms required for the Scotch Ball is excellent.

The Scotch invasion is proclaimed by an immense representation of the national flag, the lion rampant on a yellow background which made, out in front of the City Hall Buildings. When the first of the guests appears, the emblem of Scotland's might will radiate the illumination of brilliant electric lights and it should prove a fitting explanation of the scene taking place inside.

The wide and spacious entrance hall leading to the grand staircase is a mass of greenery, with ferns, palms and a profusion of growing plants lining the passage, and twining luxuriantly around the lofty pillars. Flags flutter everywhere, the White Cross on a blue ground—representing the emblem of St. Andrew himself—being mostly in evidence. Facing the visitor as he approaches the first flight of steps the lion rampant again meets the eye, glowing and scintillating with light and colour, the arrangement of the electric lamps being exceptionally fine. Below the national flag, which is surrounded by Union Jacks, there is an immense mirror which will reflect the beauty and fashion of Hongkong, the gaiety and splendour of the scene as they come together. The staircase itself, carpeted in crimson, is simply smothered with floral decorations and a new idea has been carried out in having pot plants securely fixed on the sloping rails of the balustrade. From the first landing, one is struck with the beauty of the embellishments. Opposite the mirror referred to is a huge Scotch thistle composed of electric lights of various shades of colour. The stalk of the thistle is of green and the crown is of red with a white crest—a sparkling reproduction of the plant that is supposed to have saved Scotland. Heraldic shields of St. Andrew's Cross occupy the sides and the picture is completed by a jungle of greenery. Shields depend from the walls on both sides and above the heads of three stages, with magnificent banners, gaze down on the ascending visitor. Above the stage is another of St. Andrew's devices, with flags surrounding it. The walls look like a green hedge, with lights sparkling here and there giving a wonderfully fascinating effect. Each side of the staircase are the figures: "1847" on the left and "1907" on the right, in recognition of the St. Andrew's Society's diamond jubilee. Blue and white lights alternate everywhere and at length one recognises a streamer of the Gordon tartan, for the president of the Society this year is Mr. Robert Gordon Shewan and the "Gay Gordons" are everywhere.

St. Andrew's Hall is chastely decorated, without any extraneous efforts. Here the skill of Mr. George Duncan, of the Dock Coy, is made manifest, for the walls are decorated with portraits of Scotch celebrities which have been sketched by the born artist.

The chief picture to arrest attention will be that of Mr. Shewan himself, a remarkable work, a speaking likeness and a brilliant testimony to the artist's skill and faithful ness in delineation. Mr. Shewan beams through his spectacles from the frame of the picture, which is three-quarter length and, almost life size. Opposite, is a large sketch of the fifth Duke of Gordon, whose wife Jean was the means of raising the gallant corps by offering a kiss and a shilling to every man who enlisted. The regiment was formed as soon as the proposal was made at Aberdeen, for the beautiful Jean was irresistible. There are also portraits, which have appeared before, of John Knox, Mary Queen of Scots and others. The banner of St. Andrew's Society occupies the Eastern end of the room, while a huge St. Andrew's Cross has been erected at the other, with the lion in the centre. St. George's Hall is plainly but effectively decorated by a great display of the Gordon coat of arms with its motto "Bydand" which the Gordon Highlanders hold as their own to-day. There is greenery to relieve the eye and shields on the pillars. The reception-room has been left practically untouched, except for the display of the coat of arms of Scotland, and the festooning of the walls. At this stage the visitor will probably notice for the first time that electric bells of large size have been erected in all the rooms away from the dancing hall. The bells are controlled by the bandmaster, who will give the signal that the next dance is about to begin two minutes in advance. The idea is admirable and should put an end to the spectacle of forlorn partners looking for negligent swains. The ladies' room has been enlarged by taking in some of the theatre dressing-rooms. Supper will be served in the theatre at midnight. The chief guests will have seats at a horse-shoe table on the stage, the figure of St. Andrew in the act of blessing lying behind the chairmen, Mr. Shewan. Along the balcony the Gordon tartan forms a dainty frieze, while at the back of the theatre is the motto "Bring on the tartan," with the lion rampant supported by shields. Such in brief is an outline of the decorations, but words cannot convey the charm of the *foam* ensemble.

As we have said, to Messrs. George Duncan and H. S. Wynne is due in a great measure the credit for the system of decorations, but Mr. J. Gray Scott was also instrumental in transforming the theatre into a scene of beauty. Others who have worked hard in connection with the preparations are Mr. C. H. Ross, Convener of the Dancing Committee, Mr. T. Skinner, Convener of the Subscription Committee, Mr. P. S. Jamieson, convener of the Card Room Committee, and Mr. R. Henderson, Convener of the Supper Room Committee.

To Mr. Ronald G. Munro, the secretary of the Society, the highest praise must be awarded for his strenuous labours to secure the success of the Ball.

TEL. GRAPHIC GREETINGS.

Telegrams to the following effect were despatched to-day in Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Manilla, Surabaya, Amoy, Swatow, Yokohama, Shanghai, Poochow and Tientsin: "Gie us a haui; dröublie neebors! Hoo's a wi ye."

"SHEWAN, President."

THE OPENING DANCE.

The Ball will open with the Lancers, the chief set of which will be formed as follows:—

Sir Frederick Lugard and Mrs. Chatham.

Mr. Robert Shewan and Lady Logan, Colonel Darling and Mrs. F. H. May, Flag. Capt. Thurbay, and Mrs. Vaughan Lee, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., and Mrs. Keswick, Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies and Mrs. Mackay, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.O., and Mrs. Peter, Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick and Mrs. Scott Moncrieff.

THE SUPPER PARTY.
The following will be the order of the procession from the dancing-rooms to the supper, the guests named taking their seats on the platform, and supporting Mr. Robert Shewan, Mr. C. H. Ross and Mrs. Cumming, Sir S. Chisholm and Mrs. Layton, 1st Lieut. Thurbay and Mrs. Chatham, Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick and Mrs. Scott Moncrieff.

Colonel Darling and Mrs. F. H. May, Mr. T. F. Hough and Mrs. Atkinson, Sir Frederick Lugard and Mrs. Shewan, Mr. Robert Shewan and Lady Logan, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Mrs. Keswick, Mr. J. R. M. Smith and Lady Berkeley, Mr. R. Mitchell and Lady Chisholm, Hon. Mr. F. H. May and Mrs. Peter, Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies and Mrs. Mackay, Sir Henry Berkeley and Mr. Vaughan Lee, Mr. Mackay and Mrs. Seymour.

COMMITTEES.

The following were members of the respective sub-committees:—

INVITATION.
Messrs. Robert Shewan, D. R. Law, J. C. Peter, W. Armstrong, R. Mitchell, Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Messrs. J. R. M. Smith, E. F. Mackay, A. S. Fraser, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Mr. E. Ormiston, Lt.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff, and the Hon. secretary (Convener).

CARD ROOM.
Messrs. P. S. Jamieson (Convener), A. G. Gordon, G. S. Forsyth, J. F. MacGregor, and A. Cumming.

LADIES' ROOM.
Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.O., (Convener); and Dr. D. H. Ainslie.

DANCING AND MUSIC.
Messrs. C. H. Ross (Convener), W. Armstrong, S. Sutherland, A. Sinclair, W. Nicholson, A. S. Fraser, W. L. Carter, Lieut. A. N. Fraser, R.A.M.C., and Mr. T. Skinner.

DECORATION.
Messrs. G. Duncan, H. S. Wynne, R. Rodger, G. Grant, D. T. Mpleton, A. Ritchie, W. Donald, O. D. Thompson, T. C. Gray, J. I. Andrew, Capt. A. Milroy, Messrs. G. Marshall and R. Mitchell, J. Gray Scott (Convener).

SUPPER AND WINES.
Messrs. R. Henderson (Convener), E. F. Mackay, Duncan Clark, G. L. Duncan, Andrew Forbes, T. S. Forrest, Donald Macdonald, W. D. Graham, J. D. Logan, J. W. C. Bonnar, E. Maitland, J. D. Auld, A. C. Mores, A. Rodger, J. Culhnan, H. M. Bain, A. T. Walker, J. Patterson, and W. Drew-Hardwood.

SUBSCRIPTION.
Messrs. J. D. Logan, A. Sinclair, A. Rodger, T. Skinner (Convener), R. Mitchell, Cap. A. Milroy, Messrs. J. Blake, P. S. Jamieson and the Hon. Secretary.

THE MENU.

The menu was as follows:—

"We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet, for auld lang syne."

MINCE.

"Some ha'e meat and canna eat,
And some ha'e eat and want it;
But we ha'e meat and we can eat,
And we are a' the Lord's thankit."

1.—Saddle of Mutton 2.—Roast Turkey
3.—Pork Ham 4.—Caper Capon
5.—Corned Beef 6.—Game Pie
7.—Fruit de Foie Gras à la Jolly
8.—Chicken Salad 9.—Hot Potatoes
10.—The Haggis

"Fair fa' your honest sons and faces,
Great chieftain o' the puddin' race,
About this a' ye tak your place,
Freedom and whistly gang the gither: Tak aff your dunn."

SWEETS.

11.—Goooseberry Tart 12.—Jellies
13.—Blanc Manger 14.—Vanilla Ice Cream
15.—Chocolate Ice Cream 16.—Sobres las olas
17.—Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said
'This is my own, my native land,
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand!'"

THE DANCES.

The dance programme was as follows:—

PROGRAMME

Extra Walls Merry Widow
1. Lancers The Mikado
2. Walls Blue Danube
3. Calabrianas Scotch Airs
4. Walls Sources d'Avril
5. Eighteen Red, Del Amang the Tallons and Pety Dances
6. Two Step Whistling Rufus
7. Calabrianas Scotch Airs
8. Strathgarry and Reel Marquise of Huntly and Del Amang the Tallons
9. Walls Springe
10. Two Step Mosquito Parade
11. Walls Sobres las olas
12. Two Step La Matelotte
13. Walls The Country
14. Eighteen Red Mrs. Macleod and The High Road to Linton
15. Walls Teapolland
16. Strathgarry and Reel Mairymek and Reel of Tullioh
17. Highland Schottisches Thier's new look about the house
18. Calabrianas Scotch Airs
19. Eighteen Red Wind that Sings the Berky
20. Walls Eton Boating Song
21. Two Step Narahoe
22. Walls and Galop Espana and John Peel

MAILS.

German (Yok) 3rd prox.

German (Princess Alice) 3rd prox.

Indian (Kumang) 4th prox.

The s.s. *Nanchang* left Chiao on 27th inst., and is due here on 2nd prox.

The s.s. *Kwangsi* left Shanghai on 27th inst., and is due here on 30th prox.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. *Pashanor* left Japan for this port on 27th inst., at 3 p.m.

The N. G. & S. s.s. *Levanos* left Singapore for this port yesterday, and may be expected here on or about the 5th prox.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Myori*, from Bombay, Line, left for this port on 28th inst., and is expected here on 4th prox.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Atsuta*, from American Line, left Shanghai for this port on 28th inst., and is expected here on 1st prox.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinzess Alice*, which left here on 25th inst., is expected at Shanghai to-day at 7 a.m.

Telegrams.

[Route 1.]

The United States.

London, 27th November.
Mr. Jenkins, the president of the Jenkins Trust, has been arrested for forgery, and his two brothers, who were president and director of the Williamsburg Trust, have also been arrested.

Mr. Maxwell, the ex-president of the Borough Bank, who was recently arrested for forgery and larceny, and bailed out on Monday, committed suicide yesterday.

Later.
The New York Mining Broker, Louis Strauss, committed suicide by swallowing cyanide as the detectives entered his residence to arrest him on a charge of forgery. It is estimated that 18 suicides in the United States are due to the crisis.

Obituary.

The death is announced of Lord Battersea.

Export of Gold to the United States.

Freight for \$1,000,000 gold has been engaged for the United States.

BURGLARY IN JOK HOUSE STREET.

ANOTHER CIGARETTE SHOP LOOTED.

Another burglary—as during the one which was reported as having occurred at J.H. Solomon's tobacco shop at Beaconsfield Arcade during the earlier part of the week—is to be reported, making two cases in one week to be recorded. A trifle to say both robberies were committed in cigarette shops, and from the particulars which have been placed at our disposal we have no hesitation in saying that this robbery, like the first, is the doing of the same gang.

At about five o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Ezekiel, the wife of the proprietor of the little cigarette shop in Ice House Street, gave orders to close the shop for the night. She personally locked the doors and windows. Shortly after eight o'clock, this morning when the proprietor returned to his business he found the shop in great disorder. Both windows of the shop were open, pipes and cigar holders were scattered all over a table. There had been forced open and their lids thrown here and there. In a corner of the shop, near a writing table, was left standing yesterday afternoon a box containing upwards of \$500. That was gone. From one of the drawers of the writing table the sum of \$50 had been removed, while from the show case four expensive field glasses, two amber cigar holders and two cigar boxes were missing.

The police were soon notified and an officer sent to inspect the premises. He found three broken padlocks on top of a postcard show case, which is attached to the wall at the side of the shop. Another cigar box was taken from the ledge of the inner window fanlight. Footprints were to be seen in many places. Exactly when the robbery was done, or how many men took part cannot be stated, but the police are certain that only one man entered the shop, he being lifted shrouded high to get through the fanlight. And while his confederates kept watch outside he passed the goods to them. The fact that one of the cigar boxes being found on the fanlight ledge goes to show that the robbers must have then been disturbed and forced to flee. In the cash-box which they removed was an old Mexican five-dollar bill, not negotiable at the present day, and it is believed that in trying to circulate it a capture will be made.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Flegg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 29th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately in E. Japan and fallen slightly over N. China.

The anti-cyclonic area is still central over the continent to the North of the Upper Yangtze, with pressure from 0.1 to 0.2 inch above normal along the China coast.

Pressure remains low, nearly 0.1 inch below the average, over the Philippines. Gradients are rather steep and very strong monsoon will continue to blow in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 10-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N. winds, fresh or strong; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong to a gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Loo-Choo, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N. winds, strong to gale.

A small company of Belgian soldiers, who are to relieve the present guard of the Belgian Legation at Peking, left Antwerp on Oct. 28 by the German s.s. York. Lieutenant Lambert, who is in command, was entertained at a farewell banquet in the Jardin Zoologique by his colleagues, the officers of the Second Guides, and after the company arrived on board the vessel a representative of the Minister of War bade them farewell, as also a delegation from the regiment of Carabiniers. The new guardsmen of our Legation, says a Belgian contemporary, will make a good appearance in China; they belong half to Flanders and half to Wallonia.

SALE OF FOUR PONIES.

FAVOURABLE PRICES REALISED.

The sale by public auction of the batch of rice ponies which arrived here the other day on board the steamer *Chowching*, from Nien-tin, took place yesterday afternoon in the compound of Kennedy's stables. On the whole the prices realised were considered favourable, the highest price paid for one animal being \$310. Appended is a list giving the names of purchasers and the value of each pony:—

No. of Pony.	Purchaser.	Amount.
1	Mr. C. Mott	\$175
2	Mr. T. F. Hough	100
3	Mr. G. K. Hall Brutto	180
4	(Not sold)	
5	(Not sold)	
6	Mr. H. P. White	140
7	(Not sold)	
8	(Not sold)	
9	Mr. G. C. C. Master (for Mr. Mody)	160
10	(Not sold)	
11	Mr. W. G. Clarke	100
12	Mr. T. S. Forrest	150
13	Mr. T. F. Hough	170
14	Mr. H. P. White	300
15	Mr. T. S. Forrest	300
16	Mr. T. F. Hough	310
17	(No bid)	
18	No Wancher Mr. Baker	80
19	(No bid)	
20	Speculation Mr. Lee	50

PEER BUX'S TROUBLES.

PROBABLY THE END.

Peer Bux's troubles look like coming to an end. His cattle will stay no more; the turf at King's Park will be no further disturbed; native farmers in the New Territory will rejoice; his weekly, or in some cases tri-weekly visits to the police court will end; there will be a decrease in the revenue of the Colony, for Peer Bux always paid his fines. And all this will happen because Khair Singh has seized his cattle!

Yesterday, the aged man was charged by Inspector McHardy, of Yau-mai Police Station, with the larceny (by bailment) of a buffalo. The buffalo had been entrusted to Peer Bux's care by another Indian cattleman, but Peer Bux, it was alleged, sold it because it was getting ill. He was found "not guilty" and discharged. To-day, Peer Bux was in Court again. He was summoned for keeping his cattle at Kun Chung village without a licence. Peer Bux appeared in Court with tears glistening in his eyes and informed Mr. Hazell that all his cattle had been seized by order of the Supreme Court because of an action which Khair Singh, a money lender, had brought against him for \$600.

His Worship said that it was a good thing if it was true as Peer Bux was a great nuisance. He would, however, adjourn the summons *sine die*.

JAPANESE TURBINE STEAMERS.

The *Hirof Maru* and the *Tsuruma Maru* are two sister ships now being completed by Messrs. William Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton, in the order of the Japanese State Railways, and it is stated that they will be the pioneer turbine steamers to engage in merchant service in Japanese waters. The *Hirof Maru* has been put through very exhaustive speed and consumption trials, and will shortly leave for the B. S. The contract speed was 18 knots, and is the mean of eight runs on the Skelmorlie measured mile, the speed attained was 17.08 knots. With the contract dead-weight of 250 tons on board, the vessel was also subjected to a six hours' steaming test at the contract speed of 18 knots, and the coal consumption was found to be well below the guarantee. The penalties for failure to realise the contract stipulations were heavy, and the results have given much satisfaction to both owners and builders. By arrangement with the Japanese authorities two spare sets of propellers of different pattern were made. Special progressive trials were run with these different sets, and the results were noted as regards speed, economy and vibration. The vessels are 280 feet in length, 15 feet moulded breadth, and 21 feet 6 inches moulded depth. They are for service on the Tsu-jan Straits, and will link together the railways of the two islands of Japan.

The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade has recently held a conference to take stock of the present situation. W. should have thought that the members would have been in a state of jubilation, and that a note of congratulation would have sounded through the proceedings. Like all zealots, however, they are evidently not thankful for small mercies; a whole loaf or none at all seems to be their motto. They want things hurried up a bit. Ten years is a long time (it does not count for much in China) and so we find the resolution which was passed recording the opinion that "the termination of Britain's share in this immoral trade ought not to be made conditional upon the action of the Chinese Government, and that the prolongation of Britain's participation in it for a further period of nine years is unjustifiable." A few years ago the Anti-Opium Society would probably have regarded it as a wild dream that China should on its own initiative make even a pretence of attempting to eradicate the opium evil. There cannot be any doubt, we think, that a real beginning in the right direction has been made. It may be true that the recent Opium Edicts are not being carried out with equal vigour everywhere; but, as Sir Edward Grey was able to say in a letter read at the meeting, that the reports received from different districts, through his Majesty's Minister at Peking, tend to show that local authorities in various provinces are endeavouring to enforce the regulations under the Edicts.—*L. & C. Express*.

RAUB GOLD MINING COMPANY.

General Manager's report for the four weeks ending November 2nd, 1907.

The mine measurements and assay results of prospecting work shows a total of 428 feet for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 21 feet sinking, 16 feet rising, 116 feet driving, 251 feet cross-cutting and 16 feet surface prospecting, as against a total of 455 feet for the previous four weeks.

MINES.

Bukit Komau. The main shaft has been sunk 5 feet, making the depth 19 feet below the 440 feet level.

440 feet Level. Xcut East. This has been advanced 21 feet, making the total 41 feet. 440 feet Level South. The Winze below this level has been unwatered with the intention of proceeding with the sinking, but the water is too strong and work has again stopped until the Xcut on the 440 feet level is sufficiently advanced to drain the water.

440 feet Level Drive South. This end has been driven 17 feet bringing the total to 327 feet. The lode 30 ins. wide is worth 51 dwts. 440 feet Level North Drive South on Foot-wall Portion. To this has been added 11 feet, making a total of 77 feet. The lode 61 ins. wide gives a value of 44 dwts.

From the Winze, the drive has been taken 100 yds to 60 feet; and has connected to a rise from the slope below.

340 feet Level North. I rise on Hanging Wall Branch. To this has been added 6 feet, making the total 159 feet. The lode 48 ins. wide gives a value of 5 dwts.

340 feet Level North Winze on Hanging Wall Branch. This has been deepened 20 feet making total depth 65 feet. From the slope below the rise has been taken 10 feet, making a total of 14 feet; this and the Winze are now connected.

340 feet Level South. From about 70 feet in the back of this level a drive has been started in the slope on the lode southward with the object of leaving a piece of poor ground standing over the back of the level, 4 feet has been driven.

Cross cutting for 100 ft. filling. 144 feet. Stopes. The following have been in operation.

Above the 440 feet level; 2 stopes. Lode 88 ins. wide, worth 3 dwts.
Above the 340 feet level; 2 stopes. Lode 66 ins. wide, worth 4 dwts.
Above the 240 feet level; 2 stopes. Lode 72 ins. wide, worth 4 dwts.

160 feet Level, Drive South. This has been advanced 20 feet, making a total of 476 feet. The lode averages 96 ins. wide and worth 13 feet.

160 feet Level, Drive North. To this has been added 16 feet, bringing the total to 200 feet. The lode 36 ins. wide is worth about 2 dwts. From the back of this drive a rise has been put up 6 feet to explore the lode and has been stopped.

Cross cutting for 100 ft. filling. 42 feet. Stopes. Above 160 feet level. 2 stopes lode 72 ins. wide, worth 10 dwts.

B. MALACCA.
No. 2 Level, from No. 2 Shaft. Drive south from Winze has been extended 11 feet making a total of 20 feet. The lode 55 ins. wide gives 7 dwts. per ton.

Drive North from Winze has been taken from 7 to 37 feet. The lode 30 ins. wide is worth 4 dwts.

From a stope above the level. 237 tons has been broken from a lode 55 ins. wide worth 6 dwts. per ton.
Cross cut from Winze in Malacca Hill. To this has been added 54 feet, making a total of 233 feet; work here has been suspended during the wet season.

General. The pumps supplying water for the mill showed signs of wear, and were unable to keep the works supplied; they have been repaired and one now supplies our requirements.

From the Wilsey Tables 8½ tons of concentrates have been recovered worth 2.86 dwts. per ton; the small tonnage is accounted for by our being short of water for some days.

Cyanide. From the extractor boxes and Grit Mill, 216 ozs. of Gold have been won from 870 tons, equalling a recovery of 5 dwts. per ton and 78% of contents in the ore treated.

MILLING RETURN.

BUKIT KOMAU.
Stamps Working. 40
Period of Work. 28 days less 2 days lost time for repair to pump and clean up.
Ore Milled. B. Komau 1598
Stope 1667

Total 3265 tons.
Amalgam Recovered 1643 ozs. including 2 ozs. from Wilsey Tables.

Refined Gold 919 ozs.
Smelted 908
Average Yield per ton 562 dwts.
Value of tailings 1501

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 1 Mill ran 24½ days
Crushing 1850 tons
Surface Ore and 237 tons Mine Ore.
Total 2087 tons, producing

Amalgam Recovered 423 ozs.
Refined Gold 160
Smelted 157
Average Yield per ton 551 dwts.

Total Tons Crushed 5292
Amalgam Recovered 3063 ozs.
Gold 1057.60
Average Yield per ton 6399
Fineness of Bullion 932.50

W. H. MARTIN,
General Manager.

CAPTAIN E. T. W. SLADE, R.N., has been appointed Director of Naval Intelligence in succession to Captain O. L. Outley, who has succeeded Sir G. S. Clarke as Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence. Captain Slade at one time commanded the *Albatross* on the China Station.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th November.
There will be a procession, on the 30th instant and the 1st proximo, promoted by the Anti-Opium Association. This procession is to be held for the purpose of distributing copies of the regulations as promulgated by the Imperial Government for the prohibition of opium smoking and at the same time to show the evils of the vice in order to encourage the smokers in their efforts to be rid of their habit.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Yesterday morning, the members of the board of directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company in a body called on Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the newly-elected president of the Company, and handed him the letter of appointment, and requested him to take up his appointment as soon as possible.

GUARD-BEATS ATTACKED.

On the 15th inst. the two guard-beats stationed in the vicinity of Pai Mei, in the prefecture of Weichow, were attacked by a gang of pirates, who made off with all the arms and ammunition from them. The soldiers of the guard-beats showed good fight, but were overpowered by superior numbers, two of them being killed.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of Likin dues for the ten days from the 15th day of the 10th moon as reported by the Likin Bureau is Taels 30,706 35.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

A match will be played against the "Navy" on the Club's ground to-morrow, commencing at 2 p.m. sharp. The following will represent the Club:—

Messrs. R. Hancock, H. Hancock, W. C. D. Turner, T. E. Pearce, H. R. Makin, R. O. Hutchison, A. A. Claxton, A. W. J. Peake, Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Messrs. E. A. Fowler and C. E. Shields.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Civil Service	3	2	0	1	2
R. G. A.	5	3	0	1	7
Departmental Corps	5	3	0	1	7
3rd Middlesex	2	1	1	0	0
Telegraphs	2	1	1	0	0
Craigengower	4	2	2	0	0
Hongkong "A"	2	0	1	1	1
Kowloon	3	1	2	0	1
H. K. Police	4	1	3	0	2

a win=1 point.
a draw=0 point.
a loss=-1 point.

CRAIGENGOWER & HONGKONG "A."

This League match will take place on the Naval ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m. The following will represent Craigengower:—L. E. Lammet (capt.), M. E. Asger, R. Bass, A. O. Brown, L. A. Rose, R. Pestonji, Dr. F. H. Kew, E. Irving, A. E. Asger, L. LeBreton and H. Rapp.

LUSITANO FOOTBALL CLUB.

Eleven-a-side Competition.

The table now stands:—

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	F.	Pts.
Cordeiro's team (B)	3	3	0	0	7	0	9
Ozorio's team (D)	3	2	0	1	3	1	7
Victor's team (C)	2	1	0	1	1	4	4
Reza's team (G)	3	1	1	1	2	4	4
Britto's team (F)	2	1	1	0	1	3	4
Barreto's team (H)	3	1	1	1	2	4	4
Buro's team (A)	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Ribeiro's team (E)	3	0	3	0	0	0	0

3 points for a win—1 point for a draw.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Hongkong Rugby Football Club "A" XV will meet H.M.S. *Murmure* to-morrow afternoon, on the Club Ground at 4.30 p.m. sharp, playing in colours. They will be represented by L. C. Armour, R. A. (back); W. J. Carter, T. C. Gray, J. G. Lecky and J. Hall, (three-quarters); A. V. Monk and H. W. Petley (halves); J. McGregor, T. C. Vernon, F. C. Hall, Capt. Ranking, R. A. N. C. C. B. Hayward; Haddon, A. S. Crummer and W. J. Daniel (capt.) (forwards).

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0
Do. demand	2/0
Do. 14 months' sight	2/0 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	2/53
America—Bank T.T.	49
Germany—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
India T.T.	152
Do. demand	152
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore T.T.	14 1/2 p.m.
Japan—Bank T.T.	98 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	121 1/2

1 months' sight L/C.....2/0 1/2
6 months' sight L/C.....2/1 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York.....2/1 1/2
1 months' sight do.....2/1 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne.....2/1 1/2
4 months' sight France.....2/60 1/2
6 months' sight do.....2/63 1/2
4 months' sight Germany.....2/13 1/2
Bar Silver.....26 13/16
Bank of England rate.....7 1/2
Bills of France.....31 1/2
Sovereign.....8 80

AL. hope has been abandoned of finding Mr. Labidour, Attorney-General of Natal, who disappeared while on a hunting trip in Livingstonia. It is believed that he has been seized by a crocodile.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

—MENU—

SATURDAY, November 30th, 1907.

DINNER.

HORS D'OEUVRES.

Macassar Fish on Toast.

SOUP.

Mock Turtle.

FISH.

Stewed Fish and Oyster Sauce.

ENTREES.

Lamb Cutlets and Green Peas.

Pigeon Farce and Mushrooms.

Chicken Liver and Ham Patties.

CURRY.

Fish Ball.

JOINTS, &c.

Roast Ribs of Beef and Horseradish.

Roast Turkey and Sausage.

Boiled Australian Bacon and Beans.

Cold Game Pie and Mixed Salad.

SWEETS.

Macaroni Pudding.

Ratafia Ice Cream and Finger Cakes.

Tipity Cake.

Cheese Biscuits.

DESSERT.

Coffee: Fruits. [1037]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1907. [1038]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

MENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that MUSKETRY FIELD FIRING will be carried out as under:—

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd December:—

From Customs Hill, in a Westerly direction, towards Kauling Peak.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th December:—

From Hebe Hill, in a Western direction, towards Kauling Peak.

On THURSDAY, the 5th December:—

From South-West end of the Pass, in a North-Westerly direction, towards Chin Lan Chu, practice between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M.

On TUESDAY, the 10th, and FRIDAYS, the 13th and 14th December:—

On the Southern Slope of Beacon Hill, in a North-Westerly direction, practice between 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

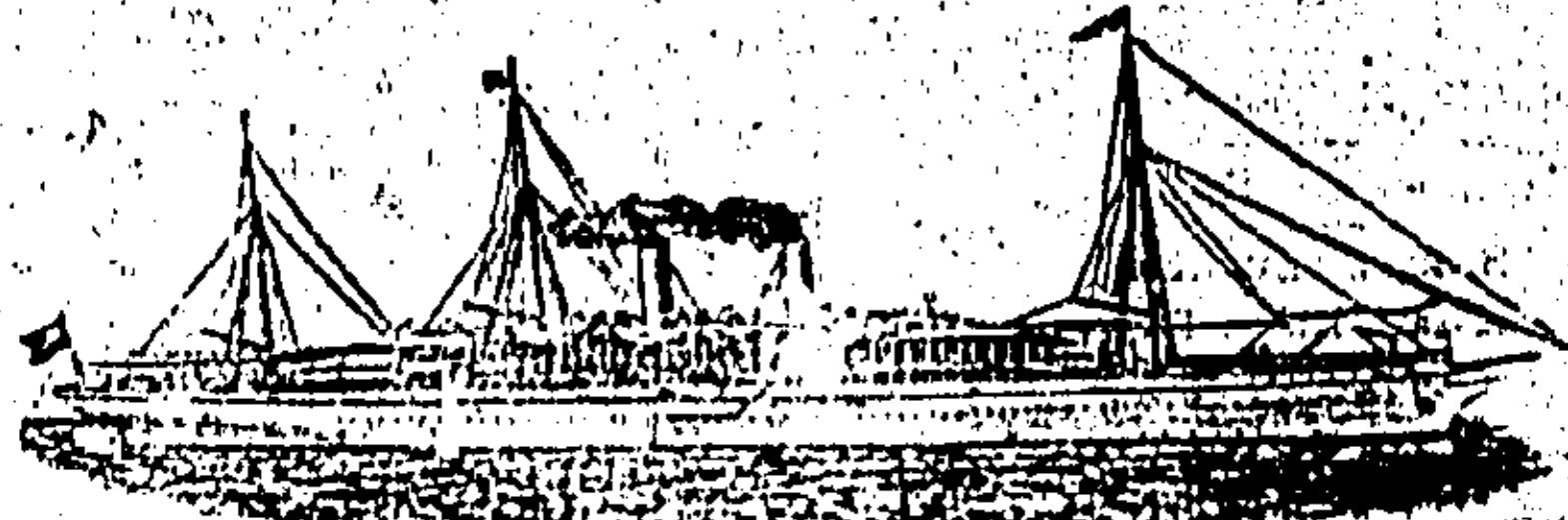
Hongkong, 28th November, 1907. [1040]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

MENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that a CAMP will be formed in the Valley running North from the North-Eastern end of Junk Bay to the Southern Slope of Razor Hill from 9th December next until 25th January, 1908, and that GUN PRACTICE

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration.)
R.M.S. Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,600	THURSDAY, Dec. 19th.....Jan. 6th
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,600	THURSDAY, Jan. 16th.....Feb. 3rd

"EMPERESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 101 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10.
Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, 2nd St. Lawrence £40.
First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carries "Intermediate" passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
Corner Polder Street and Praya.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"YUENSANG"	SATURDAY, 30th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"KUTSANG"	MONDAY, 2nd Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"KWONGSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 4th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"LUONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 6th Dec., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, NAGASAKI	"NAGASAKI"	SATURDAY, 7th Dec., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, NAGASAKI	"ONSANG"	SATURDAY, 7th Dec., 3 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	Single	Return
	85	150
Penang	105	180
Calcutta	165	250

These Steamers have superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Calcutta, Madras, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL
NINGPO, AMOY, MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU	"HUNA"	1st Dec., daylight
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIAN"	1st "
HOIHOW & PAKHOL	"KWEIYANG"	1st "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"SI GAN"	1st "
MANILA	"OHANGSHA"	4th " 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	4th "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	5th "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HOIHOW"	6th "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KASHING"	7th "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	10th "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KUKIANO"	14th "

The Attention of Passengers is called to the fact that the Company's steamships are fitted with the latest and most improved machinery, and are supplied with the most comfortable and luxurious accommodations.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1907.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardsess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	1540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 30th Nov., 1907.
RUBI	1540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 7th Dec., 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND GUZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

"ATHOLL".....On or about the 30th November

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



167 Ocean Steamers

with

916,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA—HABSBURG—HOHENSTAUFEN—SILESIA—SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY

LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board. Doctor, Stewardsess carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

SCANDIA.....3rd Dec.

HABSBURG.....21st Dec.

RHENANIA.....21st Jan., 1908

HOHENSTAUFEN.....22nd Feb., 1908

Hongkong, 28th November, 1907.

Homeward.

SILESIA.....11th Dec.

SCANDIA.....8th Jan., 1908

HABSBURG.....19th Jan., 1908

RHENANIA.....26th Feb., 1908

HOHENSTAUFEN.....25th March, 1908

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland, and taking through cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"E. STEIN"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 30th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardsess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1907.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR"

Capt. W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUE. DAY, the 3rd prox., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA.

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing

Yamato 6,600 F. W. Garlick 10th Dec. 1907

Superior 6,231 Shougan 4th Jan. 1908

Kamikaze 6,231 Cowley 18th Feb. 1908

Shawmut 6,600 E. V. Roberts 1st Feb. 1908

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "Shawmut" and "Yamato" are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

† Cargo only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Building, Hongkong, 16th November, 1907.

12

STREAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamship

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. U. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 a.m. every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 a.m. every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$5

Meal.....\$1.50 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON & CO., LD.,

SHIP ON S.S. CO., LD.,

2nd Floor, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 24th Nov., 1907.

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 21st November, 1907. 100 lbs. per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef—Prime cut—Mel Lung Pa 20

Beef—Prime cut—Hau Ngau Yek 20

Beef—Prime cut—Shiu 20

Beef—Prime cut—Ngau Lam 20

Beef—Prime cut—Roup, Tong Yuk 20

Beef—Prime cut—Ngau Yek Pa 20

Beef—Prime cut—Sirlon—Ngau Lam 20

Beef—Prime cut—Ngau Yek Chuan 20

Beef—Prime cut—Kuo, per set 20

Beef—Prime cut—Tongue fresh—Ngau Lam 20

Beef—Prime cut—combed—Hau Ngau Li 20

Beef—Prime cut—Hau Ngau Tau 20

Beef—Prime cut—Hau Ngau Sun 20

Beef—Prime cut—Hump, Salt—Ngau Kik 20

Beef—Prime cut—Feet—Ngau Keok 20

Beef—Prime cut—Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 20

Beef—Prime cut—Tail—Ngau Mei 20

Beef—Prime cut—Liver—Ngau Con 20

Beef—Prime cut—Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 20

Beef—Prime cut—Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai 20

Beef—Prime cut—Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat 20

Beef—Prime cut—Leg—Yeung Pui 20

Beef—Prime cut—Shoulder—Yeung Shau 20

Beef—Prime cut—Pigs' Chilling—Chi chong 20

Beef—Prime cut—Brains—Chi Kuo 20

Beef—Prime cut—Feet—Chi Keok 20

Beef—Prime cut—Fry—Chi Chak 20

Beef—Prime cut—Head—Chi Tau 20

Beef—Prime cut—Heart—Chi Sun 20

Beef—Prime cut—Kidneys—Chi Yiu 20

Beef—Prime cut—Liver—Chi Kon 20

Beef—Prime cut—Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwat 20

Beef—Prime cut—Combed—Hau Chu Yuk 20

Beef—Prime cut—Leg—Chi Pui 20

Beef—Prime cut—Fat or Lard—Chi Yau 20

Beef—Prime cut—Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau 20

Beef—Prime cut—Keok 20

Beef—Prime cut—Heart—Yeung Sun 20

Beef—Prime cut—Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 20

Beef—Prime cut—Liver—Yeung Con 20

Beef—Prime cut—Sucking Pig, To Order—Chi Chai 20

Beef—Prime cut—Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 20

Beef—Prime cut—Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau 20

Beef—Prime cut—Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 20

Beef—Prime cut—Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 20

Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai 20

Ducks—Ap 20

Doves—Pan Kau 20

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan 20

Fowls, Canton—Kai 20

Geese—Nga 20

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye 20

Ngo 20

Musk Deer—Wong Keng 20

Hare—Tu Chai 20

Partridge—Che Koon 20

Pheasant—Shan Kai 20

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup 20

Hothow—Hothow Pak Kup 20

Quail—Um Chun 20

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk 20

Snipe—Sa Chui 20

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung 20

Hen—Na 20

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap 20

Teal, Shanghai, Sulap 20

Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Sulap 20

Ap 20

FISH.

Bibbel—Ka Yu 20

Bream—Sin Yu 20

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bui Yu 20

Carp—Li Yu 20

Catfish—Chik Yu 20

Codfish—Mun Yu 20

Crab—Hoi 20

Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu 20

Dab—Sa Mang Yu 20

Dace—Wong Mei Lun 20

Dog Fish—Tui To Sa 20

Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu 20

Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu 20

Yellow—Wong Sin 20

Frog—Tien Kai 20

Garonpa—Sek Pan 20

Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu 20

Herrings—Tao Pak 20

Halibut—Cheung Kwai Yu 20

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ EUGEN LUITPOLD"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before SATURDAY, the 23rd of November, at 6 P.M.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of November, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd of November, at 9.30 A.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 4th of November, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1907.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ERROLL"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd proximo will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th December, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd proximo, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODD & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1907.

S.S. "TOURANE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Deiyou* and *Malaga*, from Havre ex s.s. *Malaga*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Lorient*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining undelivered after TUESDAY, the 3rd December, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to the on or before the 3rd December, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 3rd December, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 29th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELTA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *India*,
From Penang, &c., ex S.S. *India* and *B. & S.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Optional Cargo will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 4th December, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1907.

Intimations.

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000.)

Under and Executives

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c., &c.SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907.

HARBOR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 773.

It is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities, that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under—

On SATURDAY, the 30th November—

From Stonecutters, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 2 P.M. and finishing at 4 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on the above dates, Practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Taiwan, Br. s.s. 1,047, J. A. Martin, 28th Nov.

Sailon 22nd Nov. Rice—Chinese.

Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,801, H. Bremer, 28th Nov.

Bangkok 16th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.

Cyclops, Br. s.s., 3,717, J. R. Bullard, 28th Nov.

Manila 25th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.

Veddo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,227, K. Hori, 29th Nov.

Moji 23rd Nov. Coal—W. J. Allen & Co.

Yezan Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,500, Nagatsu, 29th Nov.

Kuchino 23rd Nov. Coal—M. & C.

Feiching, Ch. s.s., 980, T. C. Gillespie, 29th Nov.

Shanghai 24th Nov. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Sailon 22nd Nov. Rice—Chinese.

Haiphong and Poonhoo 27th Nov. Gen. and Live Stock—B. & S.

Brigade, Ger. s.s., 4,477, G. Stenbrun, 29th Nov.

Moji 23rd Nov. Gen.—B. & S.

Choyang, Br. s.s., 1,424, Sandrich, 9th Nov.

Canton 28th Nov. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Joshua, Br. s.s., 2,730, H. S. Smith, 29th Nov.

Swatow 25th Nov. Gen.—O. B. K.

Vorwarts, Ger. s.s., 643, H. Frandsen, 29th Nov.

Macao 29th Nov. Gen.—I. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour.

Chiyeun, for Shanghai.

Friction, for Canton.

Choyang, for Shanghai.

Brigade, for Saigon.

Cyclops, for Kuchino.

Hanoi, for Haiphong.

Hankai Maru, for Kobe.

Departures

Nov. 29.

Delta, for Shanghai.

Kowloon Maru, for Australian Ports.

Hainan, for Swatow.

Daisy, for Haiphong.

Kaiyong, for Cebu.

Kuchino, for Tientsin.

Chiyeun, for Shanghai.

Shipping Reports

Str. *Stagan*, from Haiphong and Hoihow—

Strong monsoon and high sea.

Str. *Taiwan*, from Saigon—Strong mon-

soon and heavy head sea throughout.

Str. *Feiching*, from Shanghai—Strong N.W.

wind, increasing to a gale at entrance of

Formosa Channel and decreasing as we

approached Hongkong.

VESSELS IN PORT

Sailon, Br. s.s., 4,483, R. Thompson, 27th

Nov.—Shanghai 25th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.

Barkton, Br. s.s., 2,754, S. D. Fenbourn, 16th

Nov.—Portland, Or., 28th Sept., Wheat—

Order.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, La Bail, 20th Nov.—

Saigon 16th Nov. Gen.—Man Fat & Co.

Catherine Apar, Br. s.s., 1,730, W. D. A.

Thomas, 20th Nov.—Calcutta 5th Nov.

Penang and Singapore 19th, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Chowlat, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Mollermaun, 25th

Nov.—Saigon 15th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.

24th, Rice and Teak-wood—B. & S.

Devanah, Br. s.s., 4,785, T. H. Hide, R.N.M.,

28th Nov.—Shanghai 25th Nov. Mails

and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Eastern, Br. s.s., 2,772, W. G. McArthur, 25th

Nov.—Kobe 20th Nov. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald,

K.M.R., 17th Nov.—Yamchow, B.C., 29th

Nov.—Shanghai 17th Nov. Mails and

Gen.—C. R. & Co.

Hakata Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,810, T. Mura, 28th

Nov.—Singapore 23rd Nov. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 730, Marées, 22nd Nov.—

Haiphong 19th Nov. and Hoihow 21st,

Gen.—A. R. M.

Kley, Rus. s.s., 1,177, Oranovodsky, 20th Nov.

—Put back, Gen.—M. & Co.

Kutsang, Br. s.s., 3,110, C. D. Bradley, 27th

Nov.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore

21st Nov. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Manchuria, Am. s.s., 8,750, J. W. Saunders,

20th Nov.—San Francisco 24th Oct. and

Shanghai 17th Nov. Mails and Gen.—P.

M. S. S. Co.

Manduk Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,141, P. Hallstrom,

24th Nov.—Japan 31st Nov. Coal—M. B. K.

Mercedes, Br. s.s., 3,000, I. S. McGregor, 21st

Nov.—Wohaiwei 16th Sept., Ballast—

Admiralty.

Nanhai, Br. s.s., 1,266, A. Jones, 20th Nov.—

Saigon 15th Nov. Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,168, W. E. Filmer,

27th Nov.—San Francisco 30th Oct. and

Shanghai 24th Nov. Flour, Mails and

Gen.—N. Y. K.

Phoenix, Br. s.s., 1,065, J. H. Scott, 14th

Nov.—Saigon 8th Nov. Rice and Meal—

Wo Fat Sing.

Prinz Sigismund, Ger. s.s., 3,302, D. Lenz, 18th

Nov.—Sydney 25th Oct. and Manila 15th

Nov. Gen.—M. & Co.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,034, O. Kornelissen,

26th Nov.—Bangkok 16th Nov. Rice and

Gen.—N. Y. K.

Teas, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. Somerville, 22nd

Nov.—Manila 19th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.

Triumph, Ger. s.s., 679, J. Bendixen, 26th

Nov.—Nauru 17th Nov. Ballast—J. & Co.

Woolwich, Br. s.s., 1,845, A. Stoker, 13th Nov.

—Moji 8th Nov. Coal—D. & Co., Ltd.

Yuenang, Br. s.s., 1,128, Rolfe, 25th Nov.

Manila 22nd Nov. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Zafra, Br. s.s., 2,620, A. Fraser, 26th Nov.

—Manila 23rd Nov. Hemp and Sugar—S. T. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Eclipse, Br. 4-masted bark, 2,068, L. D. Vance,

20th Sept.—Canton 19th Sept., Ballast—

S. O. Co.

Lawson, Br. 4-masted bark, 1,500, Case Oil,

Ship—New York, Case Oil—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Yards From Agents In

Aldenhams, Manila, G. L. & Co. Nov. 30

Shanghai, B. & S. Nov. 30

Kwangse, Shanghai, B. & S. Dec. 1

Aki Maru, Shanghai, Y. K. Dec. 1

Benary, Singapore, G. L. & Co. Dec. 1

Pechawari, Singapore, P. & O. Co. Dec. 1

Changsha, Manila, B. & S. Dec. 2

Nanchang, Chiofo, B. & S. Dec. 2

Dorimund, Bangkok, H. A. L. Dec. 2

Princess Alice, Nagsasaki, M. & Co. Dec. 3

Kuangang, Singapore, J. M. & Co. Dec. 3

Yokohama, Shanghai, B. & S. Dec. 3

M'Gormeryshire, Singapore, S. T. & Co. Dec. 3

York, Colombo, M. & Co. Dec. 4

Vardala, New York, H. A. L. Dec. 4

Ivanhoe, Singapore, C. & Co. Dec. 5

Asia, Japan, P. M. Co. Dec. 6

Manila, Sydney, C. P. & Co. Dec. 15

Emp. of India, Vancouver, C. M. R. Co. Dec. 15

Taiyuan, Sydney, B. & S. Dec. 27

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Neil McLeod, at Kowloon Dock

Triumph, at Kowloon Dock

Germania, at Kowloon Dock

Barkton, at Kowloon Dock

H.M.S. Whiting, at Kowloon Dock

Woolwich, at Kowloon Dock

Empress of China, at Kowloon Dock

Teas, at Kowloon Dock

Progress, at Kowloon Dock

The Ships Passed Canal.

12th November—Agamemnon, Glenferris,

Aragona, Hiji, Maru, Yokohama, Benlarke,

15th November—Awa Maru, Sado Maru,

Armand, Baki, Siam, Kishi, Marusan,

19th November—Linnos, Myuna, Craythall,

Ganges, 22nd November—Hellerophan, Du-

dalion, Manila, Sunda, Yarra, Carnarvon-

shire, Charlton, Longport, 26th November—

Australis, Bremer, Benlarke, C. Ford,

Lada, Hukuhara, Yawata, Anilokko,

Aryon, ex Tientsin, 27th November—

Arrivals at Fong—12th November—Nera,

Toshiba, Brasilia, Bingle, Slavonia, Sam-

bla, 19th November—Gobin, Agamemnon,

Antenor, Bombay Maru, 20th November—

Nauru, 22nd November—Kishi, Sotsuma,

Awa Maru, 25th November—Socora, 26th

November—Glenferris, Longport.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

November 28th, 1907, a.m.

Mar. Th. Hu. Wind W.

Vladivostok 7 a.m. — — — — —

Nemuro 7 a.m. — — — — —

Hakodate 7 a.m. — — — — —

Tokio 7 a.m. — — — — —

Kobe 7 a.m. — — — — —

Nagasaki 7 a.m. — —

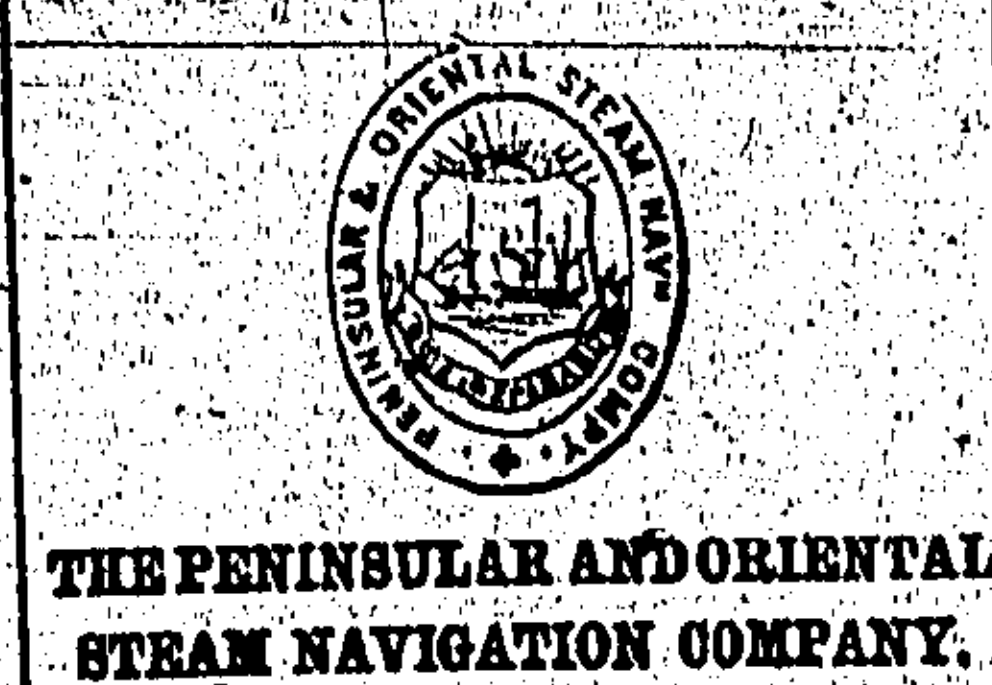
SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADONIS & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROPRIATE RETURN AT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,707,67	\$1.15/- for 1 year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 1/2 3/16 = \$16.04	5 1/2 %	\$460 \$655 now issue London 2/76
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	£12,735	\$71,203	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1907		\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	1,000	£15	£5	\$1,500,000	none	\$20 for 1906	8 %	\$250
North China Insurance Company, Limited	1,000	£15	£5	\$1,500,000	Tls. 204 4 4	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906 = Tls. 2.55 }	6 1/2 %	Tls. 85 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	£250	\$100	\$3,000,000	1,460,400	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1907 and interim of 13 1/2 for 1906 }	5 1/2 %	\$760 sa. and b.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$8,000,000	\$394,520	\$11 for year ending 31.12.5	7 1/2 %	\$1571 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$2,000,000	\$362,980	\$4 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 %	\$88 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,250,000	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 1/2 %	\$320
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	Nil	\$4 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 %	\$38 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	6 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£60,000	£3,604	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2 1/2 = \$1.24 per share	3 1/2 %	\$400 sellers \$28 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 5,000,000	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	12 %	Tls. 44 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000	\$72,370	Interim of 1 1/2 (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 50 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$157	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	4 1/2 %	\$21 buyers \$108 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 500,000	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	100	100	\$1,000,000	9,218	\$2 for year ending 31.12.06	8 %	\$100
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	100	100	\$7,000,000	11,895	\$1 for 1907	5 %	\$10 buyers Tls. 80 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000	\$11,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 144 buyers
Port of Australia Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£50,000	\$11,358	No. 11 of 1 1/2 = 48 cents		38
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000	\$20,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	12 1/2 %	\$14
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 %	65
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8 1/2 %	\$674 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 3,600,000	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	9 %	Tls. 200 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 1,388	Tls. 6 for 1st 12 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 1021
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$751,845	19,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 %	\$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000	\$10,925	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	10 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000	\$56,218	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$95
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$104 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 %	\$35
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,900,000	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 64,980	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	20 %	Tls. 50
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 %	\$10
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 30,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 1/2 %)		Tls. 50 buyers
Lao-kung-tow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	10 %	Tls. 80 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 500,000	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906		Tls. 250 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	1,604	£12 1/2	£12 1/2	£20,050	£638	1 1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	161
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	163	\$3 for 1905		\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	\$120,000	Nil	\$1 for 1904		\$10 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 589	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905		Tls. 614 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$25,000	60 cents for year ending 31.12.05		6
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$855	80 cents for 1906	8 1/2 %	161
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$187,500	\$2,974	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.07	8 %	\$161 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Ltd.	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 %	\$16 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	11,000	\$20	\$20	\$220,000	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 1/2 %	\$27 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$2,953	1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 %	\$15 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$35	\$35	\$175,000	\$4,371	Interim of \$4 for 1 year ending June 30th 07	8 1/2 %	\$240
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$4,213	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 %	\$25
Maatschappij tot Rijp, Bosch en Landbouwen exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 10,374	Third interim of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 22 1/2 for a/c 1907	9 %	Tls. 337 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$2,655	\$1 per share or period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	8 %	\$24 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	Dr. P. 34,324	None		\$5 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	\$675,000	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 107 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,200,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905		Tls. 45 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 270,000	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906		Tls. 65 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 450,000	Tls. 7,843	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	9 %	Tls. 114 sales
Shanghai-Sum-ta Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 85,192	Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old)		Tls. 335 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	£327,000	Dr. \$41,934	Interim of 11 1/3 for account 1907 (new)		316 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	\$50,000	\$478	None	6 1/2 %	\$51
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$100,000	Tls. 15,293	40 cents for year ending 31.5.7		Tls. 97
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07		\$1
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$1,369	First year		\$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$1,369	80 cents on 9,000 old shares and 5 1/2 1/2 on 100 Founders shares for 1907	8 %	\$10 buyers
Wai-tee (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$5,482	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	7 %	\$10 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	141	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for 1907		\$54 buyers

*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "DEVANHA"

Captain T. H. Hild, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 30th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Company's S.S. *Himalaya*, 7,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arctia* due in London on 11th January, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1907.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON.

HAYRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "POLYNESIE"

Captain Broc, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 10th December, at 1 P.M.

This steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. *Ville de la Cloire* bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. *TOURNAI* 24th Dec.
S.S. *ARAND BEHC* 7th Jan. 1908.
S.S. *SALAZIE* 21st Jan. 1908.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. " " " " " "

For Freight and further Information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

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KASTMAN'S

&c., &c., &c.

KODAKS, FILMS,

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AND

AMATEUR-WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

The Whisky of Great Age
DEWAR'S

IMPERIAL

Sole Agents. BUMANN & BERBLINGER.

15, 14 & 17, Connaught Road Central.